

GENEVA DECIDES  
NOT TO RAISE  
PROTOCOL ISSUE

France Abandons Demand  
for Discussion of Question  
at Arms Conference

SECURITY PROBLEM  
TO BE CONSIDERED

Independent Committee to Be  
Appointed to Take Up  
Phases of Disarmament

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, Sept. 21.—Great Britain and Germany have now gained their point that the Preparatory Disarmament Commission shall not be turned into a debating ground on the question of security, and thus France has abandoned its contention that the "principles of the protocol of Geneva" should be discussed by this commission. This is interpreted as a considerable victory for the opponents of the protocol, but as a concession to French opinion an independent committee is to be appointed when the commission meets again to consider the whole question of security in relation to disarmament, and it is proposed that the committee should be a reflection not only of legal but also political opinion on the subject.

A Satisfactory Compromise  
All parties appear satisfied with this compromise and the subcommittee's agreement as to desirability of an international disarmament conference meeting next year is taken as a sign of a general resolve to push on this question. The British declare that they would be glad if the new committee, which is to be appointed, would turn its attention to what new steps could be taken by way of regional pacts for the promotion of peace in Europe, provided it is clearly understood that the British Empire cannot be drawn into further obligations.

But to emphasize the importance of the guarantee it has given for the maintenance of the western frontier of Germany, Britain is prepared to state once more its readiness to honor its bond with all the force at its disposal should an unprovoked attack be made on these frontiers. Same time the British consider that other countries should state what military assistance they would be prepared to give the League in order to uphold the obligations which they have undertaken should the necessity unfortunately arise. This proposal is joyfully alluded to in the lobbies of the palace as the subscription list of the nations.

Proposed Relief Units  
The economic committee of the Assembly yesterday adopted the report providing for the establishment of an international relief union, the aim of which is to co-ordinate the work of private relief organizations with the Red Cross, the committee approved the terms of the union and a draft convention by which nations may adhere, and the representatives of France, Germany and Italy indicated the intention of their countries to join the union for the relief of the nations.

Mr. Vest, a Hungarian delegate, said the organization would not diminish the sources of private beneficence, but contrarily encourage co-operation and expansion. On the other hand, Vass Saraghy, Rumanian, expressed the opposition of his Government to the establishment of the new international organization, for he considered the existing organization.

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Lee Shut Fong Brings Drama  
of the Orient to Boston Stage

Leading Actress in China Gives Three Guest Performances to Crowded Houses—Family to Become Permanent Residents of United States

Wearing gleaming robes of embroidered ivory satin, her head supporting a towering headdress of jewels, and giving a play known to centuries of playgoers in China, Lee Shut Fong, leading actress of China, and now visiting for the first time in the United States, gave the last of three guest performances at the Chinese Theater in Oxford Street here last evening.

The theater was packed to the edge of the sidewalk by men, women and children of the quarter for the unusual event. The orchestra, made up of the flute player, the players of the moon guitar, the cymbals and the one-string guitar, exerted itself, although it preserved the right to play in its shirt-sleeves.

The property man, shuffling about throughout the performance in dun-colored clothes, stepped a little more briskly, placed chairs and tables with more than usual precision, whisked squares of glittering brocade and satin curtains and chequered banners about expertly.

## Doors of Jeweled Beauty

The two doors leading to dressing rooms were those reserved for special performances; of cherry satin, heavily embroidered with fantastic and jeweled turquoise birds and the feathery pine trees of ancient China.

The night before Lee Shut Fong had given "Po Chung Yuen," an ancient tragedy. For last evening she had chosen a fairy play with which all Chinese players are thoroughly familiar and which could, therefore, be given without the rehearsal inevitable to a guest player in the Occidental theater.

This morning Madame was fresh and serene by a little after 10 o'clock, as if she had given no five-hour performance last evening, as if the last three-quarters of an hour of the play had not required her to sing steadily, without pause, a long song complicated by the incessant shrill accompaniment of brass, strings and woodwind. She has no English.

She is accompanied on the trip by her husband, Dr. Henry Wei, son of a famous composer, or, who whole dealer, of Shanghai, who is in this country on business. Dr. Wei is a graduate of St. John's College in Shanghai where he took an M. A. degree several years ago.

## Training Covers Many Branches

So it was by interpretation of her husband that the anything of Madame Wei's experience could be learned. She sat calmly by, her embroidered white satin robes folded tightly about her, her wrists circled with bracelets of milky green jade, her fingers heavily ringed in diamonds.

"At four o'clock," said Dr. Wei, "my wife began her training for the theater. It is very rigid. It is schooling in all the branches which go to make our theater. The singing, the dancing, the gestures, as well as the ancient music and literature of our people. She rose to a position as leading actress in the Canton district. She is so that district what Mei Lan Fang, the leading actor and female impersonator of Peking is to Northern China. It means very hard work and thinking of nothing but the theater for many years."

## Performances in New York

"Four years ago Lee Shut Fong retired. We were married. We have two children whom we have left behind in Shanghai, to come here in February. Madame wished to play in some of the theaters here. She will not return to the theater in China."

MARLBORO & HUDSON  
GAS RATES ALLOWED

Because the company is not now in a position to reduce rates, the Marlboro & Hudson Gas Company today was allowed by the State Department of Public Utilities to continue in effect its rate of 15 cents per 100 cubic feet, with a service charge of 50 cents. Selection of Hudson, Maynard and Stow had urged that a reduction be granted. The utilities department, in its decision handed down today, stated that several years ago it directed the company to write off from its books an item of \$40,000 capital charges. The company is now doing this. When the capitalization is straightened out the utilities department believes that the company will then be in a position to scale down its rates.

## Sunshine

Spread  
Wholesale  
by one man's flower  
mission has brought  
him "tremendous" reward.  
How his nearly  
year-long hobby has  
grown to giving  
\$60,000 "bonuses" annually will be told

## Tomorrow in the News Section

Rubber-Heeled Cars  
to Quiet San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent  
San Francisco

RUBBER heels for street cars is the latest in street traction accessories to appear here. As the result of an idea originated among employees of the Market Street Railway, the company has announced, rubber pads, five-eighths of an inch thick are being installed between the trucks and car bodies. The presence of these pads, it is claimed, to a marked degree reduces the noise and vibration of the cars. They are being installed in approximately eight cars a week.

Eventually we shall come here, for I shall engage in business here. Then we shall have the children with us, and I think she will be even more unable to give performances."

Leaving Boston this afternoon the company, accompanied by a maid-servant and several boxes of costumes, will go to New York, where one or two guest performances will be given.

## Interprets Chinese Drama



Lee Fong Presents Three Plays to Boston Audiences and Will Appear in New York.

WORLD SCALE  
TO VALUE WOOL  
IN PREPARATION

Boston Traders Confer With  
Government Men on  
Proposal

Discussion of a form of wool classification for international use in connection with the gathering of wool statistics featured a conference at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building today between government officials and Boston wool traders. Similar conferences will be held in New York and Philadelphia. It was a joint luncheon meeting of representatives of the Permanent International Committee on International Wool Statistics, the American Association of Wool Manufacturers and the Boston Wool Trade Association.

The move for a classification schedule that may be used uniformly by the leading wool producing and consuming countries of the world is the immediate outcome of action taken at the Imperial Conference at London. The British Ambassador to the United States submitted the recommendations of the Imperial Conference to the United States Department at Washington, which, in turn, referred the matter to various government departments.

Unified action was immediately taken and the permanent committee appointed, with George T. Willingmyre, who has charge of wool standardization in the Department of Agriculture, as chairman, and Frank E. Fitzpatrick of the Department of Commerce, formerly a wool man, as secretary. This committee consists of Walter S. Lewis, Louis G. Connor and George Youngman of the United States Tariff Commission; John C. E. Kinney and Frank E. Fitzpatrick, from the Department of Commerce; O. C. Stine, C. W. Kitchin and George T. Willingmyre from the Department of Agriculture; George W. Ashworth from the Treasury Department and Asher Hobson, United States representative to the International Institute of Agriculture.

At a meeting of the committee in Washington it was decided to arrange conferences with the wool industry on a convenient form of wool classification. The proposed classification may include quality, condition, weight and value of wool passing in international trade.

The representatives of the government committee at the Boston conference today were Mr. Willingmyre, Frank E. Fitzpatrick and Louis G. Connor. The next conference will be at New York Friday with the American Association of Wool Traders and Woolen Manufacturers.

## INSURANCE RULING UPHOLD

The board of appeal under the compulsory automobile insurance law today sustained the Century Indemnity Insurance Company's cancellation of the insurance policy of Mrs. Penelope Karydis of Lynn, and found that Mrs. Karydis is not a proper risk.

WORLD PEACE  
ADVOCATED BY  
—GEN. PERSHING

President of Legion Auxiliary Tells of Work Done by Women

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
PARIS, Sept. 21.—Peace among nations and the co-operation of France and America to this end were the sentiments which overshadowed all others in the hearts and minds and addresses of those present and those sharing in yesterday's American Legion Convention and at last night's Legion banquet to President Doumergue and French Government officials. Pershing the soldier became Pershing the peacemaker, when he proclaimed the satisfaction of the assembled Legionnaires at the Trocadero Palace that the longing for peace today fills the minds of untold millions.

Why may nations, like the men of this Legion, not learn to deal with each other in following the same honor code we demand between individuals, he asked, and added that the feelings shown by the Franco-American veterans' reunion, drawn together by the same love of peace, should spread out in new directions and eventually help to protect each other's lands from the storms of hatred and violence.

## True Formula for Peace

In concluding, he made this statement: "It seems to me that the cultivation of mutual understanding and confidence among nations, such as exist between France and America, presents the true formula that should in time guarantee permanent peace to the world."

It was fitting and right that General Pershing's eloquent plea for peace should be taken up by the women. Mrs. Adeline Macauley, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, on behalf of its more than 125,000 members, delivered an address which must go down as one of the most outstanding of the whole convention. She recalled the vision of those founders of the American Legion, who as the war closed created this Legion pledged to work for the cause of peace. "It took," Mrs. Macauley said, "a depth of feeling and understanding of the heart of the men who had come closest to the greatest of tragedies to be able to write into the preamble of their organization an interpretation of the nations' needs in times of peace."

## Ideals of Justice

To make right the master of might and to transmit to posterity the ideals of justice and freedom and democracy, was the Legion's purpose, Mrs. Macauley said. "In these pledges is there any reference to war," she added, "and these are the pledges being fulfilled by the American Legion and the auxiliary today. These pledges will endure long after the war and its tragedies have been forgotten. These two brother-sister bodies are standing together now a peace time army for the alleviation of the nations' sufferings. "We of the auxiliary," she continued, "have stood by you as you have carried forward your peacetime program and have tried to be worthy of the trust you placed in us when you asked us to make your pledges ours. This is our highest aim."

## Auxiliary's Many Activities

She spoke of the Auxiliary's mission at Christmas time, of the family welfare work, of the \$30,000 fund raised and distributed for flood relief purposes, of \$5000 for the Mississippi children's milk fund and of the help in Arizona and Louisiana.

"We have endeavored to write achievement into your community (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

EFFORT FOR PEACE  
IN TRANSPORTATION  
INDUSTRY STARTED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A practical effort to obtain peace in the transportation industry was inaugurated yesterday by the London, Midland & Scottish Railway under the inspiration of Sir Josiah Stamp, when the first of a series of joint conferences of officials and railway men's representatives was held in Liverpool. Sir Josiah proposed to the workers the upbuilding of an organization which will positively encourage and assist men to make their contributions toward efficiency a joint enterprise. He aims at securing a reduction of the operating cost, and asks what amounts to collaboration of the workers in determining managerial policy.

J. H. Thomas, the men's leader, welcomes the move and tells the operatives: "There is no good expecting you can get the best out of industry, unless you are prepared to give the best of yourselves."

Similar conferences in all 14 districts of the L. M. S. will be immediately held.

State and City Join in Greeting  
to Japanese Naval Squadron

Flagship Asama and Cruiser Iwate Arrive in Boston on  
Training Tour—Program of Entertainment Arranged for Officers and Midshipmen

Rear Admiral Osami Nagano, in charge of a Japanese training squadron which arrived in Boston this morning, was formally welcomed by federal, state and municipal officials, and started on the round of entertainment which has been arranged for them, lunching this noon with his staff as guests of Governor Fuller and his Executive Council, and dining tonight as the guest of honor of the Military Order of the World War, at the Hotel Somerset.

The squadron, made up of the flagship Asama and the cruiser Iwate, arrived here direct from Havana, Cuba, yesterday afternoon, and anchored between Boston Light and Grave's Light until this morning. They came into the inner harbor after being met by a navy-voyager pilot boat carrying Capt. I. Yamamoto, naval attaché of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, and L. H. Lane and George W. Tupper of the Japanese Society of Boston, and anchored between the north and south ferryways off the Clyde Street pier.

## Take Up Their Anchorage

Soon after 10 o'clock watchers on shore observed the Asama, looming out of the murk of low visibility which enshrouded the broad channel in President Roads. Steaming astern of the flag vessel at the conventional distance for squadron maneuvering was the Iwate, while close by the visiting warships were the official naval escort ships.

Upon entering the upper harbor the men-of-war parted company, the Asama steaming in to the special anchorage off the Northern Avenue Bridge and the Iwate proceeding to a berth off Clyde Street. The vessels came to anchor almost simultaneously, the cable paying out through the hawse pipe with a loud clattering. Soon after the ground tackle was down on board the Asama Rear Admiral Philip Andrews stood down the main ship channel from the Navy Yard in his private motor barge to pay his respects to the visiting vessels.

## Await Admiral's Arrival

The main deck of the Asama afforded a stirring picture as the full complement of officers, midshipmen and crew awaited in full dress the arrival of the admiral. The entire body was drawn up at attention in company front formation, lining the rail along the starboard side for its whole length.

Aloft on the fore peak was the flag of the United States while at their respective positions at other points of the Asama's rigging were flags of the rear admiral and the red and white flag of a Japanese man-of-war, with its solid red center and alternating streaks of red and white extending out from all sides to the border, representing the sun and its rays.

Awaiting at the starboard gangway was Admiral Nagano and his staff as Admiral Andrews, wearing the full dress uniform, was piped up the side with eight side boys in attendance. After an exchange of salutes at the gangway the Japanese and American admirals extended their hands in greeting, following which Admiral Andrews was taken to the Japanese flag officer's quarters on the arm of Admiral Nagano.

After a brief visit Admiral Andrews was escorted to the gangway and piped over the side while firing of the rear admiral's salute of 13 guns was begun.

## Salute of 13 Guns

Shortly afterwards Colonel Roberts, chief of staff of the first corps area of the United States Army, called on the Asama to pay his official respects.

During another salute of 13 guns fired from the Charlestown Navy Base, the Japanese rear-admiral

BUSINESS FINDS  
GREAT VALUES  
IN ARBITRATION

Pan-American Conference  
Speakers Tell of Many  
Practical Benefits

SUBMIT 12,000 CASES  
IN MOVIE INDUSTRY

Progress in European Countries Is Described—Latin America Makes Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—"In arbitration American business has found a formula of immense practical value, the application of which is not only a convenience and aid to business expansion, but in most industries an instrument which cannot be dispensed with," said Guerra Everett, secretary of the foreign division of the American Arbitration Association at the formal opening of the first Pan-American Exposition at the Waldorf. Other speakers were George W. Plouffe of New York, secretary of the Pan-American Chamber of Commerce, and Henry T. Mason, president of the All-Nations Association.

Referring to the value of commercial arbitration in Central America, Mr. Everett said that in the motion picture industry alone more than 12,000 cases were submitted for arbitration last year, involving more than \$2,500,000.

## Widely Used in Europe

"While we in the United States have adopted arbitration as a useful concomitant to our marvelous business expansion," he said, "in Europe it is employed as a factor in figuring costs, in determining credits, and in estimating the goodwill value of a going concern. It is a factor taken into consideration in competitive plans. If one can save what his competitor dissipates in fruitless litigation and dissatisfied customers, he is a more favorable position to survive."

## The countries of western Europe

have signed an international protocol in which each agrees to enforce arbitration agreements in international trade between itself and the other signatory countries. Under the treaty will sign another agreement guaranteeing the reciprocal enforcement of arbitration awards rendered in the signatory countries.

"That will give Europe an immeasurable advantage over the United States in this respect. Under the protection of these laws and treaties the manufacturers of several great commodities, like silk and wool, in the various countries, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, have recently instituted mutual arbitration boards, which are expected to remove a tremendous source of waste in these industries, and enable them better to compete with the same industries here and elsewhere throughout the world."

## Keeping Abreast of Times

"The country which does not keep abreast of the latest improvements in machinery, manufacturing methods, product, sales procedure, publicity, credit practice and arbitration facilities will fall behind. This is being realized gradually in the states in this respect. Under the new adopted adequate arbitration legislation, and in those parts of Latin America whose rapid industrialization has astonished those of us who have been following events in that quarter of the world. Hampered by the relics of early code provisions scarcely suited to an industrial era, commercial arbitration there has had a difficult time of it."

"But the people of Latin America have given evidence that they are of the material from which the new civilization is being molded. They have sense enough to seek first more practical methods of settling disputes, private, public, international or commercial."

"In bringing about a better understanding concerning the objects and advantages of commercial arbitration in Latin America, the American Arbitration Association is playing a modest but helpful part, and is putting at the service of the commercial organizations of those countries its wide and valuable experience in domestic arbitration."

CIVIL CODE REFORM  
TO BE DISCUSSED BY  
BERLIN AND VIENNA

By Wireless

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—When the reform of the Austrian civil code, discussion of which commenced in Vienna yesterday, and the reform of the German civil code, debate on which will start tomorrow, have been passed by the Parliaments of the countries in question, both Austria and Germany will have, with very few exceptions, the same civil code. This is regarded here as the first practical step toward "anschluss" (union of Germany and Austria).

The bill reforming the Austrian civil code is the work of Austrian and German experts and Oskar Hergt, the German Minister of Justice, was present when the Austrian National Council took up its discussion.

Simultaneous commencement of the debate on the reform of the German civil code by the Reichstag's judicial committee is regarded here as another proof of the co-operation of the two countries on this question.

RECEIVERSHIP  
DEMANDED FOR  
ELECTRIC LINE

Suit Filed Against Fitchburg-Leominster Road  
by Bondholder

Charles S. Cummings of Boston, who holds five \$1000 bonds, has filed a bill in equity in the Superior Court asking that either receiver be appointed for the Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway Company, or that the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, trustee under the 1901 \$300,000 bond issue, be ordered to take possession and operate the property for the benefit of the bondholders.

The bill says the bonds are in default and that the company owes various banks unsecured notes totaling \$710,000, and that these notes are largely held by banks and trust companies owning the bonds, so that these noteholders control the action of the large majority of the bondholders.

## Demands Interest on Bonds

The plaintiff seeks to have the railway ordered to pay interest on his bonds and to enjoin payment of interest on the unsecured notes until the bonds are paid up in full, and to enjoin payment of the notes until the bonds are paid, or further protected by conveyance to the trustee of the bond mortgage of all after-acquired property in accordance with the trust indenture of 1901.

He says that the \$300,000 bonds outstanding were extended when due on Feb. 1, 1921, for five years at 7 per cent, and that from Feb. 1, 1921, to Feb. 1, 1926, the defendant railway in addition to paying interest on the bonds paid \$25,700 on account of unsecured debts and paid \$231,686.31 as interest on unsecured debts, a total of \$257,386.31, a sum more than sufficient to pay the bonds in full, and yet made no provision for paying the bonds in full or in part.

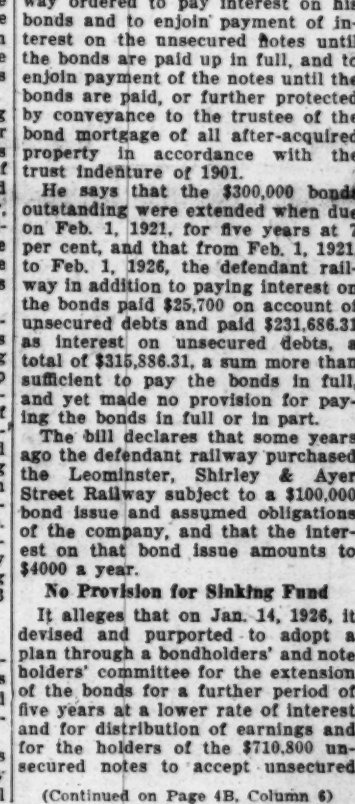
The bill declares that some years ago the defendant railway purchased the Leominster, Shirley & Ayer Street Railway subject to a \$100,000 bond issue and assumed obligations of the company, and that the interest on that bond issue amounts to \$4000 a year.

## No Provision for Sinking Fund

It alleges that on Jan. 14, 1926, it devised and purported to adopt a plan through a bondholders' and note holders' committee for the extension of the bonds for a further period of five years at a lower rate of interest and for distribution of earnings and for the holders of the \$710,000 unsecured notes to accept unsecured

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 6)

## Japanese Sailors Greeted at Boston Navy Yard



Left to Right—Capt. W. L. Littlefield, Capt. Akira Fujiyoshi, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Rear Admiral Osami Nagano, Capt. M. D. Cooke, Capt. Kizo Sueno, Capt. J. D. Wilson.



## France Stands on the Curb Watching American Invasion

One in Every Four of the Marchers in the Parade  
Through the Paris Streets Was a Woman —  
Doughboy Modest in His Glory

By JAMES C. YOUNG

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
PARIS, Sept. 20.—Washington's up-lifted sword seemed to exhibit the American spirit for the world to see when a division of veteran doughboys swung by his statue. It seemed as though the great American himself would ride down the Champs Elysees mounted on his prancing bronze horse. His hand seemed to grasp the bride a little firmer as the women strained at its bit. In the meanwhile, 44 hands blared the marchers onward, on to glory.

Since the first Louis sat upon his throne, Paris has never seen such an event. This was a parade of our home folk come 3500 to 10,000 miles for a three-hour walk along the boulevards. One in every four was a woman. The whole Nation was passed on review and the boulevards for the moment looked like any street at home. The second expedition marched with the vim of 10 years ago, the tramp of his feet falling in the steps of conquerors and kings and forgotten hosts. But never a host like this one, gathered from the friends of America.

**Indians in Full War Paint**  
Everybody is on parade, high and low, an army of bookkeepers and clerks, men from the plow and the lathe. Seven hundred "Hindling heads," war paint and feathers led the Oklahoma delegation. All sorts of uniforms known to the old-fashioned fireman's parade were seen in the line, green, yellow, blue and red mingled in dazzling profusion. The shining trench hats of brass and nickel made one think of firemen. The parade was a national outpouring, with strong American traits.

Even a little advertising was mixed in the glory. One man from Connecticut wore a banner across his feet reading, "Waterbury, the greatest center of the brass industry." "Come to St. Louis, the city of opportunity," was another one. Florida turned out in bright orange suits, the largest delegation of a small State. All this puzzled the French, who are accustomed to think of the army in a serious way. Groups of their veterans were scattered between our own in marked contrast, they being in sober civilian dress. The French are always accustomed to expect something different from the Americans and tried to share in the spirit of the day.

**Gathering of Home Folk**  
The parade left no doubt it was a gathering of home folk. The veterans of foreign service had come back to see the places they had been talking about for 10 years and the women came along to see for themselves. Maybe they doubted the war was so bad as the doughboys had said. Overseas nurses in blue capes were gallant figures. The color guards of the girls reminded the French of those who once accompanied their overseas regiments. But the plain woman from her American home followed the drums of sons and fathers in great numbers. She looked a little serious at times, yet anybody could see she was watching the new fall hats along the curb. The short tailored suit of the Parisiennes also held the eye of Madame America, while her finger itched to

feel the cloth.  
As for the doughboy he was modest in his glory. The veterans walked shyly in the famous places, keeping their eyes on the chimney pots of Paris to avoid the eyes of the crowd. An observer might have thought the doughboy had done something he was forbidden to do by his mother marching behind, such as running away and fighting a war. Each time the line stopped there were showers of blossoms and thrown kisses.

**France Stands on the Curb**  
The whole line of march evoked an impressive reception, though the silence was more impressive than the cheers. France stood on the curb and watched the second coming of the Americans with a full heart. It was mother's day as well as the day of the curfew and in line, gold-starred women moved the French to reverence. Other mothers on the sidewalks watched silently. Everybody understood, and understanding was not for words. Yet a stray woman would smile and a quick French temperament smiled back. While the men of the two nations did honor to one another, the mothers held unspoken communion by magic of two glances exchanged between blasts of bugle.

Paris took the doughboy as a matter of course, just as though 10 years had not passed and it was used to seeing him every day. On the first night of his week's stay he was an old friend, long expected and not a stranger made welcome. The doughboys fitted quickly into the Parisian life, after the manner of one who always belonged. The streets resound everywhere to the dialect of 48 states and the favorite hailing-sign is, "Where do you come from?" followed by the comment, "New York? Never heard of it." Or substitute any of the remaining 47 states.

**Remembers a Political Convention**  
The biggest gathering of Americans ever held on foreign soil opened underneath the gilded sphinxes of the Trocadero and looked like a national political convention. The names of states on placards scattered over the balcony and pit were the rallying points for the delegates. The only thing needed was a spellbinder to put the name of a favorite son in nomination and the Trocadero might have been Madison Square Garden. Among the cowboys or two was seen the doughboy.

The doughboy in Paris tries to measure the capital by his usual ideas. The Eiffel Tower may be the tallest structure in the world, though we have the biggest buildings. He wonders why all the palaces were built so long ago. It is hard for him to accept the statement that the churches are six and seven centuries old. Many visitors recommend cleaning up and painting to brighten them up. Others want to raise the Seine bridges so that boats can pass under without lowering their smokestacks, one of the customs of Seine navigation. Everybody is charmed by the French and low rates. He is forced to admit that the six-wheeler omnibuses run faster than the American

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**U. S. Weather Bureau Report**  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; somewhat cooler tonight; moderate north and northwest winds.  
Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight; probably rain on southern coast tonight; Thursday fair and continued cool; moderate, possibly fresh north winds.  
Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle to moderate west and northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany .. 56 Memphis .. 52  
Atlantic City .. 56 Montreal .. 52  
Boston .. 51 Nantucket .. 54  
Buffalo .. 50 New Orleans .. 70  
Calgary .. 40 New York .. 60  
Charleston .. 72 Philadelphia .. 60  
Chicago .. 42 Pittsburgh .. 46  
Denver .. 44 Portland, Me. .. 56  
Des Moines .. 48 Portland, Ore. .. 60  
Eastport .. 52 San Francisco .. 54  
Galveston .. 72 St. Louis .. 56  
Hartford .. 50 Tulsa .. 48  
Jacksonville .. 72 Seattle .. 56  
Kansas City .. 52 Tampa .. 76  
Los Angeles .. 62 Washington .. 56

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kind, although expecting to see the ancient buildings bowled over when the drivers turn the corner. The doughboy has returned and paraded and won the heart of France a second time. Citizens are opening their homes and inviting them. They never saw before to dine. Despite the drizzling rain, the capital is en fête, laughing and practicing English on its guests.  
But the only French most of the doughboys know is "Hinky dinky parlez vous."

## GREETING SENT FRENCH NATION

Governor Fuller Cables His  
Appreciation of Cordial  
Welcome to Legion

In a communication dispatched following the receipt of a cablegram from A. Platt Andrew (R.), member of Congress, who is attending the American Legion convention in Paris, Governor Fuller stated his appreciation of the welcome tendered to the Legionnaires, and asked that assurances of good will from Massachusetts be given to representatives of the French Government.

The cablegram sent to Mr. Andrew follows:  
"While we have always known that the friendship and brotherhood of France and America—which has been in existence since the first days of the Republic when we were struggling for our independence, and which was renewed when our soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder in the World War—was held precious and imperishable, yet it is none the less reassuring for us to know how cordially the members of the American Legion were received by the people of France."

"Your cablegram reading, 'Tonight the hearts of America and France are one and a thousand sons of Massachusetts across the sea have the sweet remembrance of the most beautiful welcome ever received by one people from another,' is very welcome."

"Will you extend to the representatives of the French Government our assurances of cordial good will and tell them that our hearts are overjoyed with these Legionnaires now as they were with them when they crossed in 1917. From time to time differences are bound to occur, but the traditional friendship of France and America is too precious for us ever to allow it to become really endangered."

## AID ASSOCIATION OF POLICE MEETS

Benefits Are Discussed at the  
Annual Session

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 21 (Special).—One hundred and twenty-five members of the Massachusetts Police Aid Association met this morning in conjunction with the Massachusetts Police Association, which is holding a two-day convention at the New Ocean House.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer and discussions of the business of benefits filled the morning session. This afternoon the Massachusetts Police Association resumed its session with consideration of a recommendation by the Legislative Committee for a bill to be presented at the next session of the Legislature, establishing compensation of \$6 a day for all officers in towns represented in the association.

This bill, which provides for a referendum, was before the last session of the Legislature when it was vetoed by Governor Fuller. The convention will close with election of officers this afternoon.

Officers were nominated yesterday as follows: President, Thomas Hurley of Worcester; first vice-president, Thomas Godfrey of Fitchburg; second vice-president, Maurice Fitzgerald of Lawrence; secretary, John H. Shaughnessy of Newton; treasurer, Albert B. White of New Bedford; sergeant-at-arms, Cornelius Buchanan of Springfield and Charles McCarthy of Medford.

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## PERSHING URGES WORLD PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

service program," she emphasized, and no one of her hearers but must have agreed that the auxiliary had simply done this.  
Finally, Mrs. Macaulay spoke of the women of France, saying that she wished to take this opportunity to extend to them the hand of gratitude for their inspiration "to our men in those dark days of 1917-18 and to express appreciation for their many acts of kindness to our boys in their need."

**"Army of Remembrance"**  
Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, at the Legion's banquet last night, stressed the bonds which united the French and American soldiers yesterday and the French and American citizens today. He stirred all present by calling this second expeditionary force the "Army of Remembrance."

Mr. Savage, the National Commander, replied: "The sincerity of our friendship for France has never been in question and it will never be in question." He repeated that what Washington said of the French people was the most earnest desire of every Legionnaire. Those words of Washington were, "The welfare of the French nation cannot but be the welfare of this country, and that its happiness may in the end be established on a permanent and liberal foundation is the ardent wish of every true American."

President Doumergue at the banquet decorated Mr. Savage with the order of the Commander of the Legion of Honor as a compliment to him and to the Legionnaires he represents.  
Today the convention continues with addresses by other prominent persons and with committee meetings, while this afternoon an imposing aeronautical fête at Le Bourget airfield will be staged for the Legionnaires.

## Question of Aviation Precipitated Strong Debate

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP).—The aviation report of the national defense committee of the American Legion presented at today's session of the Legion convention called for the consolidation of all branches of national defense into one department with secretaries for each branch including aviation. It precipitated a spirited fight.

Former Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, long the torch-bearer of the American aviation service, was the man who set the fireworks going and for some minutes feeling ran high until finally upon the motion of Mr. Gilligan of Ohio, General Mitchell's remarks were stricken from the record.  
An attempt to obtain a vote, viva voce, proved a failure several times and a roll-call was the result. An amendment to the report was finally defeated by 522 to 299 and the report was adopted. Several states split on the roll-call and some changed sides during it.

General Mitchell asking for the adoption of the recommendation without amendment declared: "A department of aviation at once under a direct cabinet officer is what is wanted."

The former air chief asserted that  
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while Europe was honeycombed with a network of "so-called commercial air lines which from night to morning may be turned into military weapons," the United States has been standing still. "It has been proved that a \$15,000 airplane can destroy in a few hours \$70,000,000 worth of battleships," he said.

The fight on the resolution recommending an aviation department turned simply on the question of whether the immediate organization of such a department be recommended or whether it be recommended for organization "as soon as warranted." These latter words which were included in the resolution of the committee were objected to by a number of the delegates who held that if the department were needed it should be organized at once.

As eventually adopted, the recommendation contained the words "as soon as warranted."

P. E. McGovern, former Governor of Wisconsin, was the leader of those opposing the use of the words, "as soon as warranted," introducing an amendment striking them from the recommendation. "It needed," he said, "it is needed now."

Howard P. Savage, national commander, said that the Legion's committee of national defense had been chosen from the most competent Legionnaires, but Mr. McGovern insisted on his amendment and the question went to the convention.

The third day's session, which was adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock, was given a colorful tinge by the presence of Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army; General Mariot, the governor of the French Soldiers Home; Admiral Guepratte, who went down standing at attention on the bridge of his battleship when it was sunk by the Dardanelles, and Mother Sauté of the French "Blue Devils." The presence of these distinguished figures served to throw much war enthusiasm into the otherwise routine session, which had been proceeding calmly until the introduction of the aviation problem.

The uninterrupted series of festivities arranged for them is telling on the members of the Legion, which was evidenced by the sparsely occupied seats in the convention hall this morning. Texas was there, however, with a conspicuous calico poster inviting the convention to San Antonio in 1928. Hot Springs, taking time by the forelock, posed its candidacy for the convention of 1932 in huge red type on a white poster.

Florida was again represented on the platform by the Miami File and

Drum Corps. "Tipperary," as has become customary, opened the musical preliminaries, played with great gusto by the Ohio band.

When Mr. Savage called the meeting to order at 9:25, William Fortune, president of the Indianapolis Chapter of the American Red Cross, was the first speaker to take the platform. "The Red Cross follows wherever the Legion leads," he said. "We of the Red Cross are proud to work with you, proud of what our organization has been able to do in co-operation with you."

J. Callahan of the Knights of Columbus brought to the convention the greetings of 700,000 members, and reviewed the welfare work of the organization.

Burton E. Stevenson of the American Library Association told the delegates that "every cloud over Franco-American relations has been blown away by the good, wholesome breeze of the Legion parade."

In the name of the French Association des Croix de Guerre, Admiral Guepratte presented to the Legion a banner in the French colors with a cravat of the Stars and Stripes. "Whatever name you give it,—banner, flag, pavilion or standard," he said, "this emblem represents the soul of the fatherland. It is symbolic of the outpouring of French hearts to the Legionnaires, to the Americans."

Speaking a few words in English, he headed: "The young America Army had some of the greatest tasks in the war. After Cantigny, Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel, it stormed the formidable Hindenburg line. Honor and glory to the American army! Hurrah for the Stars and Stripes forever!"

As the delegates bounded to their feet, cheering the venerable seaman, standing straight as a yam, saluted and kissed the banner.

Then the most moving tableau of the convention thus far was presented when Mme. Guepratte, dressed in white, came forward and, with her uniformed husband, stood at attention with the red, white and blue banner between them.

Miss Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, was given an ovation equal to that which greeted Admiral Guepratte when she arose to speak.

"Language is inadequate to express my emotions," she said. "Pathetic, heart-stirring expressions of appreciation have come to us from mothers and fathers of soldier boys, but the words of gratitude which are treasured the most tenderly and deeply in my heart are those that have come from the men who wore the khaki on the fields of France."

## Street Cars Rival Limousines to Regain Trade in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence).—The lowly street car, a few years ago almost without caste in the transportation world, can be made to nose its way into the midst of modern city traffic and to hold up its head in the very best circles, right alongside the smartest streamline motorcar and the cleverly outfitted bus.

That theory is being tested out by the Kansas City Public Service Company, which is spending millions of dollars to provide cars the riding public will enjoy patronizing and giving better service at reduced fares. The policy is based somewhat on the belief that congestion of highways has reached the point where the street car is returning to popular favor.

"The real question is," said F. G. Bufile, general manager, "what can be done to bring back patronage to the car lines, patronage that the motor vehicle has taken away?" Mr. Bufile has been authorized by the management to prove he holds the solution of the problem. He is author of the company's employee representation plan and vice-president of the Midwest Electric Railway Association.

"We found," he said, "that by spending \$3000 on a car we could make it as comfortable and attractive as the modern automobile. So we are investing that amount in 700 cars; furnishing them in attractive colors; upholstering some of them with up-holstered seats and others with neat cane-cushioned seats; equipping them with noise absorbers; adding automatic devices for the opening and closing of doors, together with new safety features, and converting the cars gradually to the one-man type."

But a good car, running on a good schedule, cannot alone make good service, Mr. Bufile holds. There must

be a good track. So the company is spending this year \$1,500,000 in track rehabilitation, which is part of a program that will call for the investment, for this purpose alone, of a total of \$4,000,000.

"Most of the talk about street-car service is talk about equipment, about the mechanics of operation," he said, "but a modern type of car and the best kind of track are not enough. An essential to good service is a proper attitude toward the public of every person in a street-car organization, from the president to the trackman."

"Street railway service is to some extent a product that must be sold nowadays," he said. "The company has adopted a policy of day-by-day advertising in the local newspapers, reminding the public of the improvements made for their benefit as well as that of the company and of the economy of using the street car. This isn't the sporadic good-will advertising commonly resorted to by the public utility, but a persistent appeal, such as that made by the prosperous merchant."

When the company, of which William G. Woolfolk is president, obtained a franchise from the city, an agreement was reached by which the minimum fare was to be reduced from 7 to 5 cents. Tickets at this price sell in books of 15 each, for \$1. The franchise called for certain improvements, but the comprehensive program undertaken by the company has gone beyond the franchise requirements.

"One of the chief reasons for success of the company has been the co-operation which the employees have shown," said Mr. Bufile.

**BRAZILIAN TRACTION NET OFF**  
Brazilian Traction, Light & Power eight months net after expenses was \$14,585,255, compared with \$14,581,080 in the like period of 1926.



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## IRISH LEADERS SILENT ON THEIR POLITICAL PLANS

Election Result Brings No Great Enthusiasm—Republicans Disappointed

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

DUBLIN, Sept. 21.—It cannot be said that there is any great enthusiasm regarding the result of the elections. Even the Republicans are disappointed. They expected to win more than seven seats after securing the seven previously held by extreme Republicans. The plans of the party leaders are still undisclosed, but it is believed that the Republicans will make an attempt to nominate Eamon de Valera as president of the executive council, although this is unlikely to be supported by any Fall members outside of the Fianna Fail party, for neither Labor nor the National League desire to see Mr. de Valera in power, although they are willing to accept his assistance to gain office themselves.

In the new Dail, it may be, they will be found voting against Mr. de Valera as often as with him, which will make William T. Cosgrave's task easier. Mr. Cosgrave is expected to be re-elected President and as all the ministers who stood for re-election have been returned, he has only to replace J. W. Walsh, the Postmaster-General, whose disappearance from the country the day following dissolution provided one of the surprises of the recent political impasse.

It is regarded as most probable that the Government, with a membership of 61, will be able to carry on for a year, for it is unlikely that it will be defeated on any major issues raised in the next few months. Its first task will be to raise a loan of £10,000,000, which must be done in December. A great deal is held to depend on the tactics indulged by Mr. de Valera when the Dail meets on Oct. 11, but it is thought unlikely that the Government Party, which has a majority of four over Fianna Fail, excluding all the smaller groups, will be inclined to adopt the obvious course of calling Mr. de Valera's bluff by giving him office without power to put his radical measures into force.

In any event, except on finance, Mr. de Valera's revolutionary tendencies can be nullified by the Senate for nearly a year.

### Irish Elections Reveal

More Stable Free State

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Sept. 21.—That, despite appearances, the "foundations of the Free State today are more stable than they were six months ago" is the dictum of the Liberal Manchester Guardian, commenting on the Irish election results editorially today. "The new Dail is the first that can claim to be a truly representative instrument of the Government," the paper adds.

The Liberal Daily News confesses a feeling of regret that "some turn of the wheel" was not experienced which would have "compelled Eamon de Valera to take office." The paper goes on to explain that "in office de Valera's rebel halo would inevitably fade. He could scarcely rebel against himself."

The Conservative Daily Express finds the "heaviness of the pro-treaty vote . . . remarkably significant. It is the first time in living memory that an election in Ireland has failed to develop into an issue of Ireland versus England."

The Conservative Morning Post, on the other hand, says: "The elections have settled nothing. If the Government comes back stronger than it went out, so does Fianna Fail." From the smallness of the poll the Morning Post draws the moral that "honest country people . . . sigh for the 'good old days' of British rule."

### COTTON TRADE BUREAU OPENS IN MANCHESTER

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Cotton Trade Statistical Bureau, which is believed an imperative necessity before the present depression in the cotton trade in England can be fully understood and analyzed, was opened yesterday in Manchester. The condition throughout the world of every phase of the cotton industry will be collated by experts, and several thousand pounds—sufficient to keep the bureau in operation three years—has already been subscribed.

It is also announced that an agreement has been reached with the Master Cotton Spinners and Cotton Yarn Associations, and that the strike is withheld, but a definite move for co-operation throughout the trade is assured.

### Agricultural College's History to Be Traced

EAST LANSING, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Frank S. Ked-

significant songs for the church service

AWAKE THOU THAT SLEEPST, 75

Text and Music by Walter Scott

TRUTH Text by J. S. Hunt

Made by Charles H. Demorest

YEAH FROM MY THOUGHTS, 60

Made by John A. West

Q. FOR A CLOSER WALK, 50

WITH GOD Text by William Cooper

Made by Howard McArthur

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## SENATOR BORAH AGAINST REPEAL OF ESTATE TAX

"Emergency Still Here," He Replies to Opponent of Extra Levy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The organized campaign to repeal the federal estate tax at the coming session of Congress is beginning to draw public fire.

It has been known for some time that there was under way a counter-move to the repeal drive, but the making public by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of a letter to a corre-

spondent, who had urged him to support the abolition of the tax, is the first public utterance of the opposition.

Sees No Chance for Repeal

Mr. Borah in his communication

declares that "there will be no repeal of the inheritance tax this winter."

He maintains that govern-

mental appropriations will be greatly increased and "as these bills must be met," it is up to large estates to help do so.

Unless they assist, he continues, "someone who may not be so fortunate will have to meet more of them."

Mr. Borah, in this first letter, barely touches on a phase of the controversy he is known to be deeply interested in, and upon which he is gathering much data and information.

It is his view that there is a campaign on to repeal all taxes which cannot be passed on, or which it is very difficult to pass on.

To him, the important issue, he says, is not tax reduction, but "where taxes are going to be lowered."

"Emergency Still Here"

"I am opposed to the repeal of the federal inheritance tax," he declared.

"If it be regarded, as you claim it is, an emergency tax, to my mind the emergency is still here. We still have a national debt growing out of the war of some \$19,000,000,000.

Upon that we are paying interest annually of some \$750,000,000. I haven't the exact figures before me, either as to the debt or as to the interest, but the above figures are sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this letter. It seems to me that such figures constitute an emergency as to taxation."

Furthermore, the ordinary disbursements of the Federal Government in 1924 were \$2,544,490. The ordinary disbursements of the Federal Government for last year were something over \$3,500,000,000. After all our heroic efforts to reduce expenses and nine years after the war, we have an annual expenditure of five times that of 1914—and under present tendencies, it will never be less.

"Furthermore, we have confronting us the question of farm relief, which is estimated will call for some \$300,000,000; food relief, which, if properly attended to, I am informed will call for some \$450,000,000; then there is the Colorado basin matter which will take some \$125,000,000. Now, all these sums will not be needed at once, but enough will be needed. This looks to me like an emergency."

From a source closely associated with the business interests that are leading the tax revision campaign it was stated that it had been definitely determined to make a campaign at the coming session for the transfer of tax relief from individuals to corporations, through the repeal of those provisions of the 1926 revenue law dealing with capital gains and capital loss beneficial to individuals.

The capital gains and loss provision is of benefit only to taxpayers whose incomes are in excess of \$30,000 since the 12½ per cent bracket comes at that figure. It is of particular value to men with incomes of \$100,000 or more and it is to them that about 85 per cent of the savings effected to taxpayers under the provision in question is credited.

It is pointed out that there are about 4,000,000 taxpayers with smaller incomes who do not share in this benefit.

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## Hanan Sets the Fall Shoe Mode

Hanan stores throughout the land invite you now, at the turn of the year, to see their superb displays of Autumn shoes for all occasions. Advanced style, metropolitan smartness, mark these exhibits. World fame for Extra Quality assures you lasting pleasure in your Hanan choices.

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\*These stores carry children's footwear as well



## GROUND BROKEN FOR NEW SPAN ACROSS HUDSON

New Jersey and New York Unite in Celebrating Official Start

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Elaborate ceremonies attended the official breaking of ground for the new Hudson River Bridge today. They were held on both the Manhattan and New Jersey sides of the Hudson and were participated in by officials of the two states, the Port Authority, which is in charge of the work; New York City officials and representatives of the New Jersey cities and towns along the river.

The bridge, said by engineers to be the largest suspension structure in the world, is expected to be completed in five years. Actual work on the bridge began some time ago. The ceremonies today were, therefore, somewhat in the nature of official appreciation of the importance of the giant structure which will link New York and New Jersey across the Hudson.

The bridge towers will reach into the sky for 625 feet above the water-line and carry 150,000 tons of steel suspended for a distance of 3800 feet across the Hudson River, giving a clearance of 200 feet and making the bridge twice as long as any existing suspension bridge.

Acting Mayor Breaks Ground

On the New York shore the ground was broken by Joseph V. McKee, Acting Mayor of New York, and the

New York members of the Port Authority; while on the New Jersey shore William B. Mackay, State Senator, and the New Jersey members of the Port Authority officiated. George S. Silzer, chairman of the Port of New York Authority, and formerly Governor of New Jersey, speaking at the ceremonies, recounted the steps leading up to the inauguration of work on the bridge. "More than 50 years ago," he said, "the spanning of the Hudson River was first discussed. New York and New Jersey will be drawn closer together as the means of communication are made easier by the structure now to be erected. The Hudson River is no longer a barrier to progress. We are bridging the centuries as surely as we are spanning the Hudson when we bring New Jersey and New York together."

Governors Speak

Mr. Silzer then introduced the speakers, among whom were Governors Alfred E. Smith of New York and A. Harry Moore of New Jersey; United States Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey and James W. Wadsworth, one-time United States Senator from New York; Mr. McKee, State Senator John Knight of New York; Mr. Mackay and mayors of local cities.

Senator Knight dwelt upon the immense rush of traffic which seeks each new facility, such as the East River bridges and the Bear Mountain Bridge over the Hudson, and foresaw a similar record for both the Holland vehicular tunnels under the Hudson and for the new bridge when both are opened to service.

HUNTINGTON SCHOOL OPENS

The Huntington School opened for its eighteenth year today with a full enrollment. The headmaster, Charles H. Sampson, and the faculty met the student body today at assembly in Bates Hall.

## Guarantee Asked in England Concerning New Prayer Book

Dr. Simpson Opposes Passing of New Version Into Law Unless Assurances Are Given That "Book Will Be Faithfully Adhered To"

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Parliament should refuse to pass the new Church of England prayer book into law unless a "substantial, sufficient guarantee" is given to the nation that the book will be "faithfully adhered to," in the opinion of Dr. P. Carnegie Simpson, moderator of the Federal Council of Evangelical Free Churches, in his opening address to the council here.

Coming on top of the wholesale denunciation of the book by the Rev. M. E. Aubrey, secretary of the Baptists Union, in a recent letter to The Times, Dr. Simpson's declaration is held to indicate that the supporters of the new book will find the opposition in Parliament too strong for them when the issue is voted on in the fall, unless the bishops are prepared to take a firm stand in preventing individual clergymen from going beyond the limits it imposes.

It seems that a considerable section of the Anglican Church thinks the book does not go far enough, while other sections are convinced that it goes too far.

In his speech yesterday Dr. Simpson declared: "The book undeniably makes great concessions in directions which a large section, probably the majority of the nation, views with apprehension." But he believes the real danger which arises from the reformed doctrine of Evangelical

religion lies mainly in how it will be used and to what it will lead. He considers the Archbishop of Canterbury's declaration that the bishops "will do their utmost" to enforce the limitations on the ritual imposed by the new book "somewhat empty" words.

"The presentation of the prayer-book measure to Parliament by the church assembly is of the nature of proposing an agreement or concordat with the nation. Now it will hardly be disputed that there would be little likelihood of this being accepted if there were not in it distinct limits to ritual practices. The church knows that."

Dr. Simpson concludes: "It is with deliberation that I say a member of Parliament, whatever may be his personal sympathies doctrinally and ecclesiastically, owes it to the nation of which he is a representative to secure the clearest and strongest assurances of which the matter permits, so that in trusting to these ritual safeguards the nation is not being deceived."

OFFERS PURCHASING COURSE

Dean Carl D. Smith, of the Northeastern University Evening School of Commerce and Finance, announces that a special course in purchasing will open Thursday evening, Sept. 23.

Robert C. Kelley, purchasing agent of the Converse Rubber Shoe Company, of Malden, is in charge.

# STUDEBAKER COMMANDER

- 1—Sets new coast-to-coast record!
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### Endurance—Stamina—Dependability

New York Harbor to San Francisco Bay in 77 hours and 40 minutes—total elapsed time. You may not have Ab Jenkins' craving to shatter records, but you will find in the car which he used dependability, freedom from repair expense, long life, and abundant, eager power for all your needs.

### Speed—Smoothness—Comfort

Two Studebaker Commanders were entered in the 75-mile race for stock cars listed below \$2000, at Atlantic City on Labor Day. They finished first and second, with average speeds of 85.95 and 84.58 miles per hour. The latest models of Chrysler "72," Buick Master Six, Nash Advanced Six and Hudson were also entered.

You won't ever want to go that fast, but you can find daily use for the acceleration, the smoothness, the comfort which the quiet Big Six motor offers at ordinary speeds.

### Mountain-Climbing

In the stock car race to the top of Pikes Peak on Labor Day, The Commander was second only to a car which lists at three times The Commander price.

Thus we not only claim but prove that this versatile automobile will outperform any other car within a thousand dollars of its price.

No wonder The Commander outsells the combined totals of all the other cars in the world that equal it in rated power.

## NEW LOW PRICES

All Studebaker models have more than \$100 in extra equipment without extra cost, including front and rear bumpers; shock absorbers; coincidental lock to steering-ignition; engine thermometer and hydrostatic gasoline gauge on dash; etc.

The Dictator	The Commander	The President
Sedan, [4-dr.] . . . \$1195	Sedan . . . \$1495	Sedan, for 7 . . . \$1985
Sedan, Royal [4-dr.] . . . 1295	Sedan, Regal . . . 1625	Limousine . . . 2250
Victoria . . . 1295	Victoria . . . 1495	Erskine Six
Coupe, for 2 . . . 1195	Victoria, Regal . . . 1625	Custom Sedan . . . \$965
Coupe, for 4 . . . 1295	Coupe, for 2 . . . 1495	Sport Coupe, for 4 . . . 965
Roadster, for 4 . . . 1245	Coupe, Regal, for 4 . . . 1625	Coupe, for 2 . . . 895
Duplex Phaeton . . . 1195	Roadster, for 4 . . . 1595	Sport Roadster, for 4 . . . 965
Tourer, for 5 . . . 1165		
Tourer, for 7 . . . 1245	All prices f. o. b. factory	

Don't try to pass a Commander!

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## CONGRESS FACES ACTIVE PROGRAM OF INSURGENTS

Senator Nye Publicly Announces Purposes and Policies for 1928

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The first public step in a campaign they have been at work on for some months, and by means of which they hope to develop sufficient strength again to take an active part in national politics and affairs, has been taken by a statement of purposes and policies issued by Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota. The intent of the pronouncement is to reach both friends and opponents.

It is known that the insurgent group has had some difficulty in organizing within itself. This is due to various causes, personal differences and politics. Some are strongly in favor of a continuance of the third-party project begun by the elder Senator La Follette in his 1924 presidential campaign. Others are unconvinced as to the desirability of such an undertaking.

The program Senator Nye envisions as one which should motivate the insurgents is as follows:

Pass legislation to make the tariff effective for agriculture.  
Appropriate ample funds to restore Mississippi levees and inaugurate a control program which will solve the flood problem.  
Devote any surplus left after flood relief and farm relief requirements have been met to retirement of the national debt; retain the present income tax schedules or increase those schedules in the upper brackets; oppose any attempt to abandon the federal inheritance tax.

Institute legislation which will cause the Government to operate resources at Muscle Shoals, selling the surplus power direct to the consumer.  
Repeal the McFadden bank bill.

Ascertain how extensively member banks and bankers are using Federal Reserve credit to influence the stock market and stabilize foreign currency.  
Encourage more definite effort in behalf of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project.

Abandon all semblance of federal guarantee of private loans made abroad.

## THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL CANDIDATES ENROLL

Faculty Members Greet Many at 103rd Session

The opening of the one hundred and third academy year of the Newton Theological Institution took place today, when more than 20 new students were greeted by members of the seminary faculty.

Enrollment began at 9 a. m. and continued into the afternoon, due to the fact that each new student is required to appear before the faculty and satisfy that body as to his qualifications for the ministerial career before being formally registered as a student. Classes begin tomorrow morning, while tomorrow afternoon Mrs. Everett C. Herrick, wife of the seminary's president, will entertain the women students and the wives of faculty members.

The coming academic year is the first over whose opening President Everett C. Herrick has presided. Dr. Herrick, although selected by the trustees to head the Newton institution more than a year ago, was not formally inaugurated until November of last year. A feature of the work will be the activity of the new department of missions, one of the additions planned by President Herrick as a part of the seminary's program of teaching expansion. This department will be temporarily under the charge of the Rev. Chester F. Wood, missionary to West China for several years whose leave of absence

has been extended to permit his assuming the new position at Newton. In addition to giving regular courses on the problems and programs of missionary work, Mr. Wood will act as director of student activities on Sunday and will co-ordinate the work of the nine Greater Boston pastors who are to serve on the seminary's homiletic staff. Mr. Wood is the only new member of the faculty, the other members of which will continue to serve in their regular capacities.

## GENEVA DROPS PROTOCOL ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)  
zations adequate, and the new body merely an attempt to duplicate the present relief work. Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Aristide Briand yesterday gave rise to much speculation concerning the subject of their conversation, in view of the conciliatory attitude adopted by Von Bernstorff in the discussion of the disarmament commission concerning M. Paul-Boncour's proposal for a thorough examination by the preparatory disarmament commission of the problem of security. As Germany has always insisted on a general reduction of armaments, on the first step to security, Von Bernstorff's attitude in the disarmament committee caused some surprise.

British Hold Aloof  
This does not mean that Dr. Stresemann has abandoned his view, but that he realizes that no progress will be made unless some agreement can be reached with the French, who persist in their demand for a revival of the protocol of Geneva and a settlement of all disputes by compulsory arbitration as a preliminary condition to a reduction in armaments.

Whether this will lead anywhere remains to be seen, but Germany's acceptance of the optional clause of the International Court suggests that Dr. Stresemann might be willing to consider some extension of the "principles of the Geneva Protocol" to disputes which lie outside the jurisdiction of the International Court, as in the case between Germany and France on the question of disarmament is, at all events, considered of real importance.

Meantime the British are holding aloof, but although Lord Onslow has again stated the British case against a "revival of the principles of the protocol," he has made it plain that Britain will not stand in the way of agreements between the continental powers on this question.

## RARE FERNS BROUGHT FROM FIJI ISLANDS

BERKELEY, Calif. (Special Correspondence).—Rare ferns from the little known island of Vita Leju of the Fiji group are being added to the herbarium of the University of California as the result of explorations made during the summer by Harold E. Parks, technical assistant in botany.

Mr. Parks sailed in April for the Fiji Islands, spending a short time in Suva and then going inland on the island of Vita Leju. Last year he visited Samoa under the auspices of the Bishop Museum of Honolulu and the University of California.

## RIVER ROAD BEING BUILT

CARROLLTON, Ky. (Special Correspondence).—Work is going on in four counties on the new Louisville-Covington River Road, which will cut down the distance between Louisville and Cincinnati to 96 miles, 14 miles shorter than the journey by rail. The shortest motor route is now 135 miles. Eventually this road may become one of the most heavily traveled in the State.

## Morrow Appointment to Mexico Viewed as Conciliation Move

Confirmation by Senate Likely to Hinge on Development of Administration Policy—Banking Interests Declared Opposed to Oil Men's Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Confirmation by the Senate of the appointment of Dwight W. Morrow to Mexico, as United States Ambassador to Mexico, will depend to a large extent upon the course of affairs between the two nations in the next few months.

A series of interviews on the subject with a group of leading Senators of the various parties and factions disclosed very clearly that most of them were undecided as to what position they will take on the issue, and that the course of events in the next few months would have considerable to do in determining their decisions. It was markedly noticeable and contrary to expectations, that there were no evidences of bitter opposition. Even the insurgents expressed approval of Mr. Morrow's personal capacity.

Conciliatory Policy Foreseen  
Another significant item was a privately expressed conviction from a Senate Foreign Relations Committee source of the highest importance, that there was ground to believe that Mr. Morrow's appointment meant the definite institution of a policy of arbitration and conciliation between the United States and Mexico.

This Senator, not noted particularly for his acquiescence in Administration policies, stated that he had reason to believe that Mr. Morrow was in a large measure responsible for what he characterized as a reversal of policy by the American Government toward Mexico early this year.

Prior to that, the Senator said, he had been informed that there was a move under way in certain quarters within the Administration to "Cubanize" Mexico. This policy, he declared, was being expanded despite widespread criticism and objection when it was rather abruptly halted and a distinctly more conciliatory attitude taken.

One Senator's View  
It is the view of this highly important Senator that Mr. Morrow had much to do with the change of policy. Further information was declined by the Senator, but he did remark that the uncovering of alleged stolen and forged State Department documents relating to Mexico was responsible for an investigation by certain Administration leaders into Mexican affairs that resulted in a reversal of the policy to that pursued by Frank B. Kelogg, Secretary of State.

It has long been held in political quarters here that two groups have been contending for supremacy in the domination of the Government's policy toward Mexico—financial interests as against oil and mining corporations. The former, with whom Mr. Morrow as one of the partners of J. P. Morgan & Co. has been associated, is held to favor peaceful arbitration of differences between the two nations.

Thomas Lamont, another Morgan partner, as chairman of a committee of international bankers, made several contacts, one with de la Huerta, and another with Paul, Minister of Finance under President Obregon, by which the main debts Mexico had all over the world, amounting to \$410,000,000, and on which no interest had been paid for years, were taken over.

Interest has since been paid with increasing regularity on these obligations and it is declared that the bankers have viewed with much concern the increasing clashes between the State Department and the Calles Government.

tion in the State of Guanajuato. Reports include details of Mr. Morrow's career, featuring his intimacy with Mr. Coolidge and his association with the international bankers' committee on Mexico, whose agreement with Mexico calling for periodical payments on foreign obligations has been met promptly, and which President Calles is known to be determined to continue meeting as long as the country's finances possibly will permit.

The appointment has probably aroused more general interest among the Mexican public than in the United States because the American Ambassador here, as the representative of a country with which Mexico is so intimately and vitally interested, enjoys a powerful influence upon the good relations of the countries.

## DIRECTION COMMITTEE MEETS WITH APPROVAL

KELOWNA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—The experience to date of the Committee of Direction that is supervising the marketing of the fruit and vegetable crop of the interior has been that the greatest expenditure of time and money on individual problems has not been with the larger shippers, but with small grower-shippers. A few of these small shippers have been hard to convince as to the scope of the Produce Marketing Act and in some instances the committee has been compelled to cancel the licenses of shippers disobeying its regulations. The larger shippers have displayed a marked sympathy with the effort at price stabilization and have done a great deal to help the committee.

Recently the committee sent out a questionnaire asking for criticism on what had been accomplished and practically all the replies received commended the committee for the work it has done in the way of market stabilization.

## AMERICANS IN MEXICO APPROVE APPOINTMENT

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21 (Special).—With the appointment of Dwight W. Morrow to succeed James R. Sheffield as American Ambassador, speculation is active here on what effect Mr. Morrow's advent into the diplomatic service will have upon the settlement of existing issues between Mexico and the United States.

That Mr. Morrow's appointment is acceptable to representatives of American investors in Mexico is evident from the hearty approval expressed upon receipt of the news.

As a banker and lawyer Mr. Morrow is considered practically equipped for the Mexico City post, and as an idealist and constructive thinker, as dispatches have pictured him, he is particularly suited to cope with the delicate diplomatic dealings necessary to treat with officials of a foreign office who are often susceptible to misinterpretation of American intentions.

So far as Americans in Mexico are concerned, the choice of Mr. Morrow is approved, but whether his work here will meet with the same response from the Mexican Government officials remains problematical. Mr. Sheffield not infrequently was charged with being "a representative of American dollar diplomacy," and it is a question how a veteran of Wall Street's financial stronghold will weather the resentment frequently expressed in recent years against American capitalists.

Special interest is evidenced among Mexicans in what sort of reception the American public will give the appointment, and whether Mr. Morrow's resignation from the Morgan partnership will be accepted as conclusive. At all events, Mexican newspapers are printing lengthy dispatches, second only in importance to the accounts of the flood situation in the State of Guanajuato.

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## ELECTIONS WON BY "REGULARS"

Local Contests Go to Organization Candidates in Two States

By the Associated Press  
Victories for organization candidates in New York and Pennsylvania primaries and for the Democrats in yesterday's special constitutional election in New Jersey are shown in the returns today.

Harry A. Mackay, city treasurer of Philadelphia and campaign manager for William S. Vare, won the Republican nomination for Mayor from former Mayor J. Hampton Moore. This race was considered a test of the strength of Mr. Vare, whose senatorial seat is challenged because of alleged campaign corruption.

New Jersey figures showed that of five Republican proposals for constitutional amendments, four opposed by the Democrats were defeated. One of those defeated provided for election of governors in presidential years.

Regular organization candidates won in the contests for assembly seats and local offices in New York. There were no notable upsets.

## NINE POLICEMEN WILL BE RETIRED

Captain and Lieutenant Are Among Those Pensioned

Nine members of the Boston Police Department, all of whom have served since the 1890's, are to be retired and given pensions then amounting to half their regular salary, according to Mayor Nichols, who yesterday approved the order presented by Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner.

They are Capt. Bradley C. Mason of

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Station 13, Lieutenant Inspector William J. Rooney, Signaller George N. Embree and Patrolmen Thomas E. Green, Richard H. Lombard, Kenneth McLeod, Peter A. Hayes, Alvey P. Williamson and Henry S. Meyer.  
Captain Bradley has served since 1898, advancing to a lieutenant nine years ago, and being made captain in 1922, the first to be so appointed under Commissioner Wilson. Inspector Rooney has been a medal-of-honor man for 15 years, being designated when he advanced and entered a barricaded house in the face of fire to place a criminal under arrest. Patrolman Hayes of Charlestown, who is well known in the market district, his old "beat," is also the possessor of two medals presented to him for bravery.

## RECORD SILK UNLOADING

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—A record in unloading silk was made recently when the S.S. Proteus arrived from the Orient. The liner docked at 6 o'clock a. m. and the silk commenced to move an hour later. Transfer of the cargo to 21 train cars was completed shortly after 10 o'clock and the special train with its 7,000,000 worth of merchandise on board moved out of the yards shortly before noon. The silk would reach New York in 86 hours. This was the largest and most valuable cargo of silk to reach any Pacific coast port this year.

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Mohawk and  
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Because it has long flexible straws that do not break.  
Forty years of broom making experience is your assurance of the quality of our new Stemless Broom.  
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A striped antique weave damask in deep rich colors of blue, rose, mulberry, and taupe, 4.00.

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At 2.00, a fine quality damask in all over and striped patterns. Two tone and multi-colors.

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## ENVOY TO MEXICO AN AMHERST MAN

Dwight W. Morrow Worked  
Way Through College in  
the Class of 1895

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 21 (AP)—Having worked his way through Amherst College as a student and classmate of President Coolidge, Dwight W. Morrow's latest honor in the political world, his appointment as Ambassador to Mexico, has brought keen joy to his alma mater of distinguished men.

Mr. Morrow was a close friend of the President's in the class of 1895. Prof. Joseph Thompson, who taught a dozen or so of the distinguished '95 class, paid high tribute last night to his qualities as an undergraduate.

According to Professor Thompson, who had often come into contact with him, the man who is now resigning as a member of the famous New York House of Morgan for an exacting diplomatic post manifested exceptional brilliance in his classes and attained signal distinction in mathematics. George D. Olds, former president, once termed him the second brightest student in mathematics he had ever taught. The brightest was Cornelius Boardman Tyler, a nephew of Prof. John Tyler of Amherst.

When graduation time neared in 1895, the seniors, as is their annual custom, voted upon the formal question:

"Who of our number is most likely to attain fame in the world." Mr. Morrow won the vote of the class and it was learned afterward that he had cast his ballot for Calvin Coolidge as the most likely classmate to "go up in the world."

As a testimonial to the honor Mr. Morrow has brought to old "Lord Jeff" stands the Morrow dormitory, a \$200,000 structure, completed and occupied a year ago. It is the gift of Mr. Morrow, who is a trustee of the college and has always been actively identified with its work.

At present Mr. Morrow holds the position of chairman of the executive committee of the board of trustees. He was also on the committee whose task it was to select a new president to succeed Dr. George Daniel Olds. He himself, like his celebrated classmate, Calvin Coolidge, has been mentioned as one of the outstanding candidates for president of his alma mater.

## Two Sisters Sail on Humane Errand

Miss Mabel Davis and Miss Mary Davis of Portland, Me., sailed from Boston today on the steamer President Wilson from Commonwealth Pier for Italian ports to attempt to preserve bird and animal life in southern Europe.

The Misses Davis said before sailing that it was the purpose of the organization to attempt to preserve bird and animal life in southern Europe. "In time we expect that a great international alliance will be formed and bring the care of pets and animals up to the standard employed in America," one of the sisters said.

Their letters of introduction to various Governmental agencies abroad include one from Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine.

## Wire Industry of New England Bettors Production and Sales

Seek to Keep Employment Uniform—Seasonal Fluctuation Not Great—Use Industrial Research to Improve Methods—16 Plants in Operation

FOR 113 days the New England Council is releasing abstracts of reports of an industrial survey of New England, conducted in co-operation with the United States Department of Commerce, in order that the Council may have a proper basis of fact upon which to act in the behalf of New England business. Each article concerns a different industry.

A great part of the wire industry in the United States is located within the boundaries of Massachusetts and Connecticut, having been drawn there by favorable labor conditions, accessible raw materials, nearness to market and good banking and transportation facilities. Sales trends are generally upward in the industry, with manufacturing practices being improved in practically the same ratio.

The abstract released by the Research Department of the New England Council follows:

### Massachusetts Leads List

"The wire industry as defined for this report consists of concerns which draw wire from rods of iron, steel, copper and other metals, and the products include woven cables, insulated and rubber-covered wire, etc. Wire made in steel works and rolling mills is not included.

"Sixteen establishments of the nature indicated are operating in New England. A survey shows that nine are in Massachusetts, six in Connecticut and one in Rhode Island. The Connecticut companies produce 21 per cent of New England's total, and 18 per cent of the country's output. Massachusetts employs 5130 workers and its annual production is valued at \$28,950,000, or 78 per cent of New England's total; the figures for Connecticut are 1094 workers and \$7,260,000 annual value.

"Approximately 28 per cent of the companies in this group began operations within the last seven years, but the average age in the industry is 21 years, and the average period under present management is 11 years. One-third of the group have changed management methods in the last seven years.

"The reasons for locating in New England, in order of importance, are labor conditions, accessible raw materials, nearness to market, banking and transportation facilities. The chief raw materials are copper, rubber and cotton. Copper is said to be purchased in New England by 43 per

## Boston Holds Fifth Place in August Building Value

Gains \$5,000,000 Over Preceding Month—  
24 Cities on Honor Roll With Month's  
Permits of More Than \$1,000,000

August building permits in 207 cities amounted to \$296,642,600, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City. Boston stands fifth in point of valuation of building and engineering operations with expenditures amounting to \$9,055,490. Boston gained more than \$5,000,000 over valuations for the preceding month when building permits were estimated at \$3,728,778.

The valuation for the first eight months of this year fell behind the 1926 figures, the valuations amounting to \$37,037,800 and \$38,649,824 respectively. The total for August in the 207 cities was 16 per cent greater than in July but 7 per cent less than August, 1926.

### Building Permits of \$2,282,201,700

Building permits granted in these cities during the past eight months reached a total of \$2,282,201,700, which was a drop of 9 per cent from the amount reported in the first eight months of 1926.

August "honor roll" cities (those reporting more than \$1,000,000 in permit valuation and an increase of 20 per cent or more over their August, 1926, totals) numbered 24, as compared with 15 for July. The August "honor roll" cities were: Los Angeles, Denver, Bridgeport, Wilmington, Atlanta, Garry, New Orleans, Boston, Flint, Lansing, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Elizabeth, Buffalo, Syracuse, Yonkers, Akron, Cincinnati, Toledo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Antonio, Richmond, and Seattle.

Considering the 20 cities selected to represent as wide a geographical distribution as possible their August, 1927, total, amounting to \$182,292,200 showed a gain of 23 per cent over the July, 1927, total.

### Radio-casting Realty Lessons

With the radio-casting of lessons in real estate law through Station WBZ in Boston, the Massachusetts Department of Education, division of university extension, enables persons literally to pick up the fundamentals of this phase of the business out of the air. The courses are not

merely a series of casual listenings. The students are regularly enrolled, and submit weekly papers for correction after studying the lesson material supplied by the radio.

When the course was begun early this year there were 591 members, and when a more advanced course was given in March, the membership reached 485. An indication of what the college classes by other wave mean to them is contained in the fact that the enrollment fees collected from those taking the course pay for the services of the instructor and other expenses of the air classes. A Francis Harrington, Boston attorney, is the instructor.

Ramon Penn, Inc., interior decorating firm at 38-St. James Avenue, announces the purchase of property at 123 Newbury Street, which consists of a four-story and basement stone building and 2800 feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$52,000, of which \$44,800 is on the land.

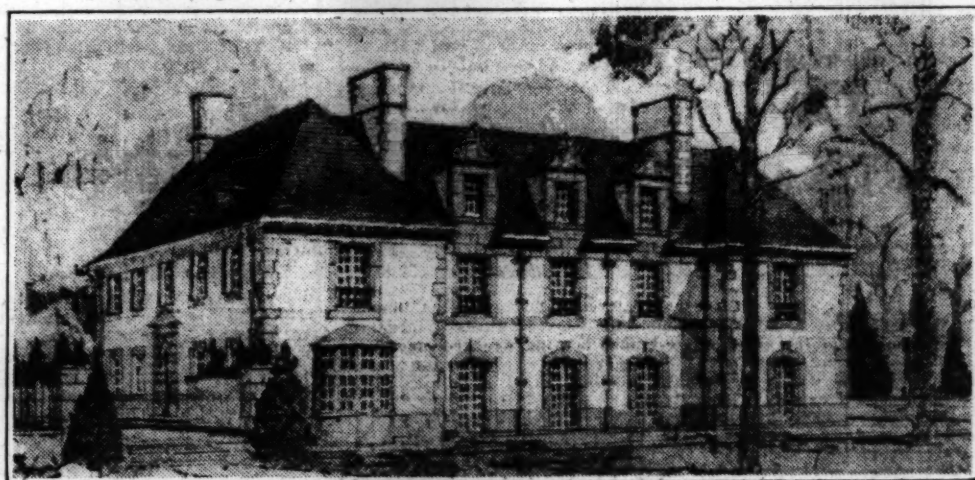
After making some alterations on the building Mr. Penn will transfer his business to the new location. He will occupy a portion of the building and will rent the remainder. Mr. Penn expects to move about Dec. 1. The property is on the north side of Newbury Street between Clarendon and Dartmouth Streets.

Brown's Letters, Inc., reports the following: Contract has been awarded to the C. & R. Construction Company of Roslindale, to build an earthen dam and reservoir at Westfield, for the city of Westfield, at a cost of \$429,775. Fay, Spofford & Thorndike of Boston are the engineers.

Work has been started by Albert Ring of Woburn, on the alterations to the Elks' Home on Salem Street, Woburn. The plumbing has been awarded to Walker & Brown of Woburn. Walter B. Copeland of Melrose is the architect.

Contract has been awarded to W. E. MacEachern of Arlington, to remodel the Russell Library at Plymouth, for the town of Plymouth. S. W. Mead of Boston is the architect.

## Artistry of France Woven Into American Home



Drawing of William T. Aldrich for His French Manor Type Residence at Brookline, Mass.

## BOWDOIN HAS FRESHMAN DAY

Talks by Gov. Brewster,  
Dean Nixon and Others  
Features of Program

BRUNSWICK, Me., Sept. 21 (Special)—An address by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, '09, was a feature of yesterday's second annual observance of Freshman Day at Bowdoin College, where 170 prospective freshmen gathered in accordance with the custom inaugurated last year.

Governor Brewster spoke of the need for individual thinking and a real desire to perfect oneself. Earlier in the day the freshmen were addressed by Prof. Paul Nixon, dean of the college, who told them of the need of immediate application to the work of the college and explained various details concerning the choice of courses and the application of the "major system" at Bowdoin. Malcolm E. Morrell, athletic director, explained the system of freshman athletics and outlined briefly the athletic policy of the college.

In the afternoon the men were taken through the library in groups and were then addressed by William S. Linnell, Bowdoin '07, and chairman of the Governor's Council. Following this meeting the freshmen were divided into 11 squads, each headed by the president of one of the college fraternities, and were conducted about the campus, where they were shown the college buildings and those occupied by the Greek letter societies.

Exterior plans for the new Bowdoin Union, gift to the college of Augustus F. Moulton '73, of Portland, have been approved by the building committee of which Franklin C. Payson '76 is chairman, and it is expected that work will be begun on the structure some time this fall. The building will stand next to the new Curtis swimming pool and will face the opening between Hyde and Appleton Halls looking toward the Art Building. The accepted plans were those prepared by McKim, Mead and White, consulting architects to the college.

### RELEVEE POLICE RELIEF HEAD

Thomas Hurley of Worcester, sole nominee for the presidency of the Massachusetts Police Relief Association, was elected today for the third consecutive time. The annual convention of the association opened yesterday at the New Ocean House at Swampscott, the first day being occupied by the settlement of legislative matters, and with the annual banquet held last night.

## Dutch Marine Murals Dignify Dining Room



These Seventeenth Century Paintings Will Be Transferred From Mr. Aldrich's Boston Home to His New Residence at Brookline.

## French Manor House Typified in Design of Brookline Home

Atmosphere of Normandy and Brittany Brought to  
New England—Impressive Chateaux and Simple  
Maisons Studied for Mr. Aldrich's Plans

Building upon a conviction that the people of Normandy and Brittany are more closely related by temperament to the people of New England than of any other section in the United States, and that their countryside bears many climatic and other aspects of similarity to New England, William T. Aldrich, Boston architect, has selected an adaptation of the French manor house in planning a home for his own winter occupancy.

I think ultimately a terrace might be added.

"To me the most useful characteristics of the house are its adaptability to the intangible as well as the tangible aspects of its surrounding, and its fenestration. There are no sunless rooms on the first floor. Sun is indispensable, of course, in a breakfast room and at lunch time. The library, the living room to which added height has been given, and the three first floor rooms are designed to get the proper amount of sun although I have taken care that they shall not be overlighted. I should much rather rooms were underlighted than overlighted.

"Later we shall have a formal garden to the east of the dining room and provision has been made for an English lawn. The pitch of 51 degrees to the roof takes care of the snow nicely. There is generous hall space and the height of the living room is ordered to be reached by steps leading down to it from the hall. The dining room is 30 feet long and all the rooms, including the reception hall, have fireplaces, served by four chimneys.

### Dining Room Walls Painted

When Mr. Aldrich approached the problem of giving up his town house in Clarendon Street, it was complicated by the fact that upon the walls of the dining room were some seventeenth century Dutch paintings, which had been especially installed and which could not, in all reason, be left or given up. So the dining room of the new house has been arranged to receive them.

The service court and service quarters are on the north side of the house and there is a well terraced garden on the library and dining room sides.

In planning the house, Mr. Aldrich did what he frequently does in designing buildings and made models of certain sections, first in miniature, then in a second state and finally full size in order to be better able to visualize dormers, entrances, and other details in relation to their final surroundings.

"This seems to me," he said, "the only way there can be any definite result about the symmetry of the final result. This seems particularly essential in planning this house for, after all, it is like the houses of Brittany and Normandy, which have taken a detail here and a detail there and whose component parts are of many varieties. The only way to be sure of gracefully synchronizing the whole is to build them by model in direct relation to each other that, at last, there may be no dissension."

## TRADE ADVISER URGES RESEARCH

Means Bright Future for  
New England If Applied  
Rotarians Hear

"A bright future is in store for New England industries if they will use modern research to solve several human problems which are now pressing," said E. Grosvenor Plowman, industrial relations adviser of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, in speaking on "Human Problems in Industry" before the Boston Rotary Club this noon.

The biggest drawbacks to New England industry at present, he declared, are dissatisfied individuals in three classes—the working men who are tending toward socialism, the consumer who demands high standards and low costs, and the citizen who is afraid of trust and wants city and state control. He said that modern industrial research methods could overcome these handicaps, if they were used, and that business statistics, business economics, and natural scientific methods of psychology approach to the problem of the working man were the new tools which industry can employ to reach a new era of prosperity.

Mr. Plowman, in further discussing the condition in New England, said that industries have succeeded in becoming diversified, and the weak shoe and leather businesses practically eliminated, so that general strength in the new few years is certain. He predicted that the population would not increase but the standard of living would be raised and unemployment lessened.

## BOSTON GREET'S SHIPS OF JAPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese Embassy in Washington; Capt. Akira Fujiyoshi of the Asama; six ranking Japanese officers of Admiral Nagano's staff: Rear-Admiral Andrews, Capt. Henry D. Cooke, Commander Leland Jordan Jr., Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mayor Nichols, and former Gov. Channing H. Cox, honorary Japanese consul at Boston.

### Midshipmen Are Entertained

Meanwhile the midshipmen had disembarked and been taken to luncheon in the homes of Boston families by the members of the Japan Club of Boston. Later they were taken to see moving pictures at the Orpheum and the State Theater.

Admiral Nagano called on Mayor Nichols at the City Hall this afternoon and was welcomed to Boston. Afterwards he visited the army base and returned Colonel Brown's call this morning. Tonight he is to be the guest of the Military Order of the World War at a formal dinner at the Hotel Somerset.

Tomorrow the Japanese officers and midshipmen will be taken through the Charlestown Navy Yard. In the afternoon there will be exercises on the Boston Common and a concert by the Imperial Japanese Navy Band.

## BOSTON FIRE RATES TO BE INVESTIGATED

Pursuing the belief that fire insurance rates in Boston are too high, and that some downward revision of rates should result from the million dollar expenditures for the installation of high-pressure water power in the downtown section, Mayor Nichols yesterday appointed a fact-finding committee to conduct an investigation.

Mayor Nichols has announced that if his contention is borne out by the investigation he will appeal to Wesley E. Monk, State Insurance Commissioner, for a reduction, and will also make a demand upon the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters.

Felix Vorenberg, president of the F. Vorenberg Company, and vice-president of the Gilchrist Company, was appointed chairman several weeks ago, with the names of the 20 members of the committee being withheld until last night. The committee consists of: Andrew J. Peters; George B. Johnson, president of R. H. White Company; C. L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company; Frederic C. Du Maine, treasurer Amesock Manufacturing Company; James J. Phelan, of Hornblower & Weeks; George Hannauer, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; F. Reginald Bangs; Guy W. Cox, vice-president John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company; David T. Montague, chairman of the Licensing Board; John J. Kearney; P. Harry Jennings; Arthur N. Madison, trustee; Walter Bucklin, president of the National Shawmut Bank; William Gilmour, of Gilmour, Rothery & Co.; William A. Dupee, of Dupee & Meadows; E. G. Preston; Col. Frank Knox; Fire Commissioner E. R. Hultman, Corporation Counsel F. S. Deland, and E. T. Kelley, chairman of the assessors.

## RECEIVERSHIP IS DEMANDED

(Continued from Page 1)

notes maturing from year to year, those maturing the first year to bear interest at 1 per cent, the second year 2 per cent, and so on. But under this plan plaintiff says no provision was made for a sinking fund to pay the bonds.

During the past 18 months the defendant railway under this plan, plaintiff says, has already paid interest on note amounting to \$14,216, and interest on the Leominster, Shirley & Ayer Street Railway of \$6000, and if the plan is continued for five years, the amount paid unsecured note-holders will be \$106,620, and \$20,000 will be paid to the Ayer Railway, all to the great damage of the bondholders of the defendant.

Plaintiff says the defendant railway company refuses liability to bondholders not approving the plan, that other unsecured creditors have brought suits for \$25,000, that the equipment and rolling stock have not been kept up, that the real estate of the company, if sold, would satisfy the payment of the bonds and that there has been no conveyance to the trustee of after-acquired property, as provided for in the trust indenture.

## Scottish Rite Puts Off Election to Listen to Deputy From Japan

Supreme Council, Thirty-Third Degree to Elect Officers  
Tomorrow—E. W. Frazar, 33d, of Yokohama,  
Tells Council Japanese Friendly

Election of officers of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, in convention at the Hotel Statler, was postponed until tomorrow morning to enable members to hear a lecture given by Edward W. Frazar 33d of Yokohama, Japan, deputy for Japan of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction.

Mr. Frazar spoke highly of the Japanese saying that Japan had never broken a political treaty and that the nation is becoming more impressed with the value of advanced education than ever before. Japan, he said, is a good friend of the United States as well as a big customer.

The election of officers was followed by a luncheon in the Georgian room of the hotel.

### Address of Commander

In his allocution before the assembled members of the Supreme Council yesterday, Mr. Leon M. Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander, said in part:

"There is no more imperative duty resting upon any member of society, and especially upon each one of us, as exemplars of the highest ideals of human brotherhood, than to take an inventory of our thoughts and actions, that we may see exactly where we stand upon questions of vital importance to the peace of the world and the advance of civilization."

"Upon the members of the Supreme Council there is resting the most serious responsibility to use every resource, fit their command, combat and overcome those influences which are the enemies of all moral and spiritual well-being. To this end we must solidify our own forces and come into closer and more complete and sympathetic personal relationship."

"Lethargy and indifference alone can delay the dawn of a day of fairer skies and brighter promise. In the present turbulence in human affairs the members of our Rite, answering the call to duty, shall prove themselves worthy of their high estate, of the precious heritage that has come down to us out of the trials and victories of the past."

### Sees Liberty Misconstrued

Speaking of world affairs in which education and enlightenment have been made the target for destruction, Mr. Abbott emphasized that a misconception of freedom is being

fanned into flame and the blatant and specious cry of liberty is heard from many tongues.

"But liberty is not the goal of their desire," Mr. Abbott asserted, "but rather the forging of the chains of despotism and bondage more binding and blinding and tyrannous than any that have ever chilled the heart or fettered the rights of men."

"With a never-failing trust in an omnipotent, all-wise, and ever-loving God, let us watch and work and pray."

The Sovereign Grand Commander announced that since the last meeting in the Grand East of the Supreme Council more than 40,000 members have been received into the ranks, many new Scottish Rite temples and cathedrals have been built, and many more now in the process of construction or in early prospect; and the charitable, educational and benevolent work of the order has risen to new heights of achievement.

Over a million dollars have been placed in the hands of the Masonic committee, formed under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the Southern States affected by the flood in the lower Mississippi Valley, for use in relief work, according to Mr. Abbott's report. A large contribution was sent to the Grand Master of Florida by the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction at the time of the Florida hurricane.

Last night, in the presence of the high officers and princes of Masonry assembled in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, the crowning achievement of Masonic activity, the Thirty-Third Degree, was conferred upon a class of nearly 100 candidates.

This evening at 8 p. m., members of the Supreme Council and their ladies will be entertained at a concert in the ballroom of Hotel Statler by 40 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Charlotte Gunn Roche, soprano, and Ilustrissimo Earl R. Cartwright, 33d degree, Grand Master of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The concert will be followed by dancing.

The last meeting of the Supreme Council will be held tomorrow at 9:30 a. m., when the members assembled in the Corinthian Hall at the Masonic Temple, 51 Boylston Street, for the conclusion of business discussions. The "Chain of Union" will be formed, following which the Supreme Council will be closed. The members will return to the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler for luncheon.

## State Troopers to Teach Safety in 4000-Mile Tour of Counties

Will Visit Rural Sections to Address Pupils and Other  
Meetings—Jaywalkers Continue to Meet  
on Common

In an attempt to reach the rural and outlying districts of Massachusetts in connection with the state safety drive, 50 state troopers are being sent out by the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety to visit all rural schools and to give talks on methods of causing less safety. They will travel a total of more than 4000 miles, and will carry posters illustrating safety slogans on their trips.

W. J. Constable of the Massachusetts Racing and Amusement Bureau, speaking at the Jaywalkers Conference, held on the Common this noon, said that the middle age Jaywalkers were the worst offenders. Only a few men are athletic enough to dodge the latest models of automobiles, and the middle age men are the most numerous. Mr. Constable presided at the meeting, and urged the Jaywalkers to remain on the Boston Common, if they could not obey traffic regulations on the streets.

### More Than 90 Motorists

Pay \$10 Each for Speeding  
In connection with the campaign to stop speeding along Cambridge and Charles Streets, another phase of the safety drive, over 90 of the 110 motorists who were arrested were fined on the average of \$10 each yesterday by Judge James H. Devlin, sitting in the second session of the Municipal Court. Eight of the drivers operated taxicabs. Another batch of 110 summonses were sent out.

Judge Devlin also imposed a sentence of five months in the House of Correction and a fine of \$100 on Thomas F. Doyle of Providence, R. I.,

## BIG GRAIN SHIPMENTS COMING TO BOSTON

Canadian-Pacific Plan Will  
Increase Business

Export grain rates from Canadian-Pacific lake ports to the Boston & Albany terminal at East Boston, will be established by the Canadian Pacific Railway next Friday, according to advices received by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. This in effect opens up an additional grain route from the Middle West and the Canadian Northwest that is expected in shipping circles to increase substantially the flow of cereals through the port of Boston to various points abroad.

Local grain shippers consider the announcement of the establishment of these rates one of the most important decisions affecting the commerce of the port of Boston made in recent years. Its effect on increased shipments of grain should be apparent soon with the grain harvest well under way and in some sections already completed, local grain men said today.

A large exporter expressed the opinion that a large percentage of grain handled by the Canadian Pacific will be routed through the port of Boston when navigation closes in the St. Lawrence for the winter.

for driving under the influence of liquor, operating a car after suspension of his license, and drunkenness. An appeal was taken. His companion, Wilfred J. English of Allston, who owned the car, was fined \$35 for allowing Doyle to take the wheel, and for drunkenness.

## 'SANDIE' TO SING WELCOME SONG

Mr. MacFarlane Will Radio-  
cast Special Song to Ship  
Bringing Family Home

Thomas (Sandie) MacFarlane, well-known singer of Scottish songs, who radio-casts from Station WEEI regularly, will sing a special song next Friday night as a welcome home to Mrs. MacFarlane and her four children, who have been spending their summer in the Canaries and are returning to Boston on the Cunard Anchor Line steamer California, which is due at this port Sunday. It was announced today.

Wireless messages will be sent from the Boston offices of the Cunard Line to the steamship on Friday, informing Mrs. MacFarlane that her husband will sing a specialty for her and their children at 10:35 p. m. Boston time, so that she may be listening in on the ship's radio. Broadcasting will be on 670 kilocycles.

This is said to be the first time that a radio artist has ever sent his message of family greeting from shore to ship in the form of song and the special song that will be sung is a particular favorite with Mrs. MacFarlane although the singer desires to keep the title of the song secret for the time being. When the steamer reaches the Canard pier Sunday, Mr. MacFarlane will be there to meet Mrs. MacFarlane and the children at the head of a Kilites band.

On board the California, which is coming from Glasgow and London, there are 350 first class, 350 second class, and 607 third class passengers. Dr. Tait MacKenzie, designer and sculptor of the Scotch Memorial presented by Scotchmen of the United States to Scotland, war heroes, and which was unveiled in Glasgow early this month by A. E. Houghton, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is among the passengers.

A large number of prominent Scotsmen from all parts of the eastern United States who are returning from the unending exercises are on the California. Among them are David Lees and John Speirs, both of whom are past chiefs of the Boston Caledonian Club.

STEEL SCRAP STEADY  
NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Quotations for heavy melting scrap in the Pittsburgh district are being maintained at \$15.25 to \$15.50. Some dealers are said to be trying to obtain \$15 owing to difficulty in finding material to sell at \$15.50.



## HARVARD'S LAW SCHOOL TURNS AWAY HUNDREDS

Record Enrollment in Face of Stricter Entrance Requirements

Raising the entrance requirements for the Harvard Law School appears to have stimulated rather than checked the rush of students to the school. Eight hundred freshmen have already been accepted and more than 300 qualified applicants had to be turned away, Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, said yesterday.

Besides this number, 300 applicants were turned away who were not qualified for admission under the new ruling which requires graduation from an approved school with an approved record ranking in the upper 50 per cent of the class.

The freshman class two years ago was only 375, and last year the number was 675. Last spring the faculty voted to enlarge the first-year class from three sections of 225 men each to four sections of 260 men each. The classes of 225 had become too large for convenient classroom discussion and it was thought that the classes functioning under the case system would gain more by smaller numbers.

**Tuition Also Raised**

Several hundred additional students would have applied for admission this fall Dean Pound said, had it not been for the raising of the requirements. Tuition also has been raised from \$250 to \$300.

Warren A. Seavey, professor of law from Pennsylvania University has been added to the faculty. Roger S. Foster has been elected assistant professor, and N. A. Margold has been elected instructor of law. Dr. Gherard Davis will give a special series of lectures on mining law sometime during the year, and Lucius Ward Bannister will lecture on water rights.

Besides additions to the law faculty, two professors who have been abroad on sabbatical leave will return to their pedagogical duties this fall. Prof. Manley O. Hudson, who has been attending the League of Nations conference this summer, will give courses in international law. Prof. Zechariah Chafee has returned from Switzerland and will resume his duties next Monday as a teacher of equity. James A. McLaughlin has been promoted to a full professorship.

**Opening Monday**

The Harvard Law School opens next Monday, two days earlier than the college. Registration in the law school is much simpler than in the college, and the two days which are taken up with registration formalities in the other departments of the university are occupied by lecture classes and discussions in the law school.

Students in the Harvard Law School are required to take no examinations until the end of the school year in June. Scholarship examinations will be held for members of the freshman class who wish to compete for scholarships some time before Christmas. More than a dozen awards covering the tuition of \$300 are given to students in the first 40 per cent of the first-year class a year ago failed to pass. Those who failed and wished to continue at Harvard were required to spend one year in another law school and then take the Harvard examinations at the end of the year.

## POSTMASTERS HEAR NATIONAL OFFICER

Civil Service Advocated at Maine Meeting

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 21 (AP)—Placing of third class postmasters under civil service is the most vital point which the National League of District Postmasters is working. V. H. Stonestier of Washington, national secretary, told 200 members of the Maine branch in convention here yesterday.

Edmund B. Windsor of Castle, N. Y., president of the New York branch, D. S. Case, president of the Connecticut branch, and R. L. Getman of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts branch, discussed other legislation, favorable to the postmasters.

John H. Bartlett of New Hampshire, First Assistant Postmaster General, who was unable to attend, was represented by Lorel N. Morgan of Washington, superintendent of postmaster appointments, who stressed the value of co-operation with the department.

## HOTEL MANAGERS MEET IN COHASSET

More than 250 hotel managers and proprietors and their families were guests of Emile Coulton, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, at an outing at Stonestier Manor, Mr. Coulton's summer estate in Cohasset. Outdoor sports and a clam bake provided entertainment during the day and in the evening there was a program by professional entertainers. Louis LaFrance, secretary-treasurer of the hotel association, won a golf contest.

**MILL OFFICES TO BE MOVED**

**SOUTHERN BRIDGE, Sept. 21 (AP)**—The main offices of the Hamilton Woolen Company will be moved from Boston to this town. It was announced last night by officials. Coincident with the announcement it was made known that Arthur E. Mason, treasurer of the concern since 1915, had resigned to take effect Oct. 1, and Richard Lennihan of New York has been named to succeed him. Benjamin Armstrong, agent at the mills for many years, has been made assistant treasurer.

## GEN. WASHINGTON'S PORTRAIT REMOVED TO NEW COURTHOUSE

Newport Controversy Summarily Ended by Action of Building Commission

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21 (AP)—A portrait of Gen. George Washington, which has been the center of a controversy in this city for several months, last night rested in the new county courthouse. In order to close the argument, the courthouse commission yesterday afternoon took the painting from the wall of the old State House and carried it to its new quarters.

The picture, a full length portrait by Gilbert Stuart, done 125 years ago on commission from the State of Rhode Island, had hung for more than a century in the old State House. The building was used as a courthouse after Newport ceased to be one of the two capitals of the State.

Within the last year the State has built a new courthouse. The courthouse commission moved a part of the Old State House furnishings to the new building, but an organization formed to preserve the old institution claimed the Washington portrait. A friendly suit to decide the question was proposed, but the courthouse commission argued that possession was nine points of the law. The picture is to be reconditioned and hung on the wall half way up the main stairway.

## TRINITY FRESHMEN CLASS IS ASSEMBLED

College Reports One of Largest Classes in Its History

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21 (Special)—With 36 freshmen already entered, 19 transfers from other colleges and 15 applicants on hand to take entrance examinations this week, one of the largest classes in the history of Trinity College is assembled here for freshman week. The new students have five days for acclimation before the higher-classmen return and the 104th college year officially opens with a chapel service on Friday afternoon.

The new students registered on Monday were assigned to rooms and to faculty advisers. In the evening the entire entering class and the faculty were served dinner at the college commons, during which several short talks were given by faculty members as the first step in preparing the students for transposition from home and parochial school life to that of a college campus.

Tonight "The Scholastic Problems of the Freshman Year" will be discussed by Prof. Vernon K. Kriebel, Robert S. Hillier and R. B. W. Hunt. On Thursday the new students will meet in small groups for conferences, and on Friday morning they will take the Thorndike scholastic aptitude test.

## PULPWOOD FROM CANADA INCREASES

Shipments Into Portland Are Double Those of Last Year

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 21 (Special)—The number of shipments of pulpwood from Canada to Portland so far this season has increased almost exactly 100 per cent over that of 1926. From June 1 to Sept. 15, 1926, there was a total of 5 entries of cargo from foreign ports at the Custom House here. Over the same period this year the total has been 94, representing an increase of 25 per cent in the number of shipments of foreign goods to this port.

In the summer of 1926, up to and including Sept. 5, there was a total of 30 cargoes of pulpwood from the provinces. So far this season there have been 59 such cargoes.

Of the total of 59 shipments of wood to Portland from the provinces this year, 52 were from ports in Nova Scotia and the balance from Newfoundland. Much of the Nova Scotia pulpwood was loaded at Murray, Cape Breton, and Bridgewater, N. S.

The four big importers of pulpwood through this port this season were the Oxford Paper Company, Hollingsworth & Whitney, the International Paper Company and the S. D. Warren Company. The Cumberland Mills paper manufacturing plant and schooners exclusively bringing its wood to Portland, while the other importers employed both steamers and schooners.

## MR. KELSO TO SPEAK ON SOCIAL PROJECTS

Robert W. Kelso, executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, will speak next Sunday evening at the annual fall rally of the Unitarian young people of Greater Boston at the First Church in Boston, corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets. Mr. Kelso will speak on "Could They but See," pointing out conditions of living, with reference in particular to the boys and girls of the modern city, to the young Unitarian who desires to be of service to his community.

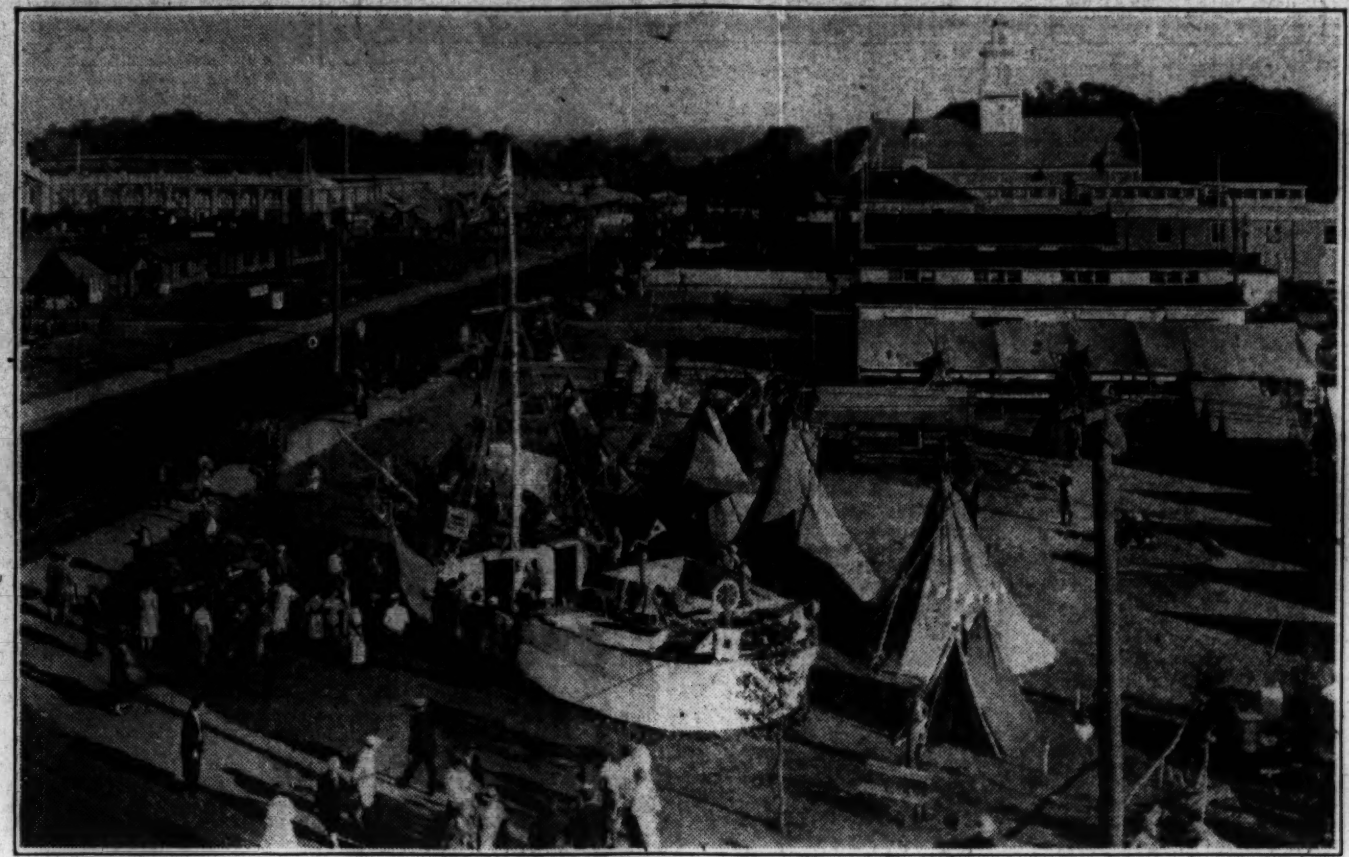
Charles S. Bolster, president of the Unitarian Young People's Religious Union, will preside. Every Greater Boston minister and his young people are invited.

## PRESIDENT POLK ARRIVES IN PORT

Bringing 150 first-class passengers, the largest list ever brought to Boston by a steamer of the Dollar line, the steamship President Polk, arrived at the Tidewater Terminal, Army Base yesterday on its tenth voyage around the world. Sixty of the passengers, disembarked were among the returning Bostonians.

Among the returning Bostonians was Mme. Vinello Johnson, grand opera coach, who has been in Italy for three months. She said that Mussolini is doing great things in Italy for the music loving people. Through his efforts the headquarters of grand opera is to be moved from Naples to Rome, and steps are being taken to abolish the fee formerly exacted from American girls for an opportunity to sing.

## Here Is a Busy Section of the Eastern States Exposition Grounds



Sea Scouts and Their Ship Are Seen in Foreground With Their Tepee Camp. Beyond, on the Right, Are Other Scout Shelters and 4-H Club Quarters. Back of These Are Seen the Roofs of the Maine and Massachusetts Buildings.

## AGRICULTURE IN FOREGROUND AT EXPOSITION

New England States Farm Products Draw Attention at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21 (Special)—Agricultural day at the Eastern States Exposition today drew special attention to the exhibits of farm products from the New England states and live stock from all over the Northeast. Several agricultural and breeders' organizations meeting here this week have served to draw special attention to these features. The high excellence of the fruit exhibits from Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut was a subject of comment, in view of the unfavorable season for such products.

The home department is receiving women editors from many cities today. This organization, headed by Mrs. James J. Storow, is conducting a program of lectures and demonstrations covering all sides of home life. In the various buildings, one may gather valuable pointers on housekeeping, budget making and many other subjects. From this department the housewife may extend her inquiries to the Industrial Arts building, where she can get points on the latest things in prepared food and labor saving in the home.

**The Gilbert House**

Gilbert House, the department's first permanent building, has become a center of interest, and one of its main lessons is as to the satisfaction to be had in an old colonial house by combining its quaintness and simple dignity with up-to-date equipment so as to provide the essentials of comfort. Many who have pondered this problem are interested in observing the things done in this building. A special point relates to the question of home conveniences where electricity is still unavailable. Old English folk dances are being demonstrated by representatives of a London society.

The grand champion of the baby beef contest went this year to a New York State contestant, Harold Hamilton of Millertown with his Aberdeen Angus, Briarcliff Paddy, weighing 925 pounds, here off the honor against candidates with much heavier steers. There was close competition between the Dutchess County delegation and the Berkshire Club, which had stood first for several years.

**Industrial Changes**

A number of important industrial changes, largely of a seasonal nature, occurred in August as compared with July. The boot and shoe industry, which showed much improvement in July over June, continued to show improvement in August. The large automobile body manufacturing establishment which has figured largely in the returns for the motor vehicle group during the last few months, again reduced its force but those on the pay roll were more fully employed in August, resulting in the group as a unit showing a loss of 9.8 per cent in the number employed, but an increase of 10 per cent in the aggregate earnings and of \$5.67 in the average weekly earnings per person.

The extent of the changes in employment is indicated by the fact that 22 of the 39 industries and the miscellaneous group together added 7346 persons to the pay rolls, two less than those who were reported as leaving the group. The remaining 15 showed a combined loss of 2144 employees.

Of the 22,735 persons employed, as shown by the August returns, 132,845, or 80.5 per cent, were in establishments which were reported as operating on a normal full-time schedule, with generally full-time for all wage-earners. The corresponding percentage for July was 76.9 and for June, 77.5.

**15 Plants Idle**

Of the 1018 establishments covered in the survey, 15 were reported idle during the week reported for, as follows: Haverhill, Lynn, and Worcester, two each; Boston, Cambridge, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gardner, Lawrence, and Springfield, one each, and one each of two other municipalities.

Over time was reported in one or more departments in 17 establishments, as follows: Attleboro, Boston, and Haverhill, two each; Brockton, New Bedford, Peabody, Taunton, Waltham, and Worcester, one each, and one in each of five other municipalities.

**NORTHEASTERN NEWS**

Everett C. Marston of Augusta, Me., new instructor in English at Northeastern University, has been appointed adviser to the Northeastern News, succeeding G. Harold Mervorse. A graduate of Colby College in 1924, he was editor-in-chief of the Oracle, college yearbook, and has since been with Houghton Mifflin Company.

## HONORS GIVEN AT RADCLIFFE

Greater Boston Girls Get Forty-Five of Ninety-One Scholarships

Forty-five of the 91 scholarships announced today by Radcliffe College were awarded to girls of Greater Boston. Most of the scholarships, ranging from \$100 to more than \$500, will go into operation this school year. Miss Pearl Paulson, a graduate student who received her Master's degree last spring, is leaving for Europe to study for a year under a Swiss scholarship. Other students who received traveling fellowships are already in Europe.

Dorchester was represented by nine girls on the scholarship list, and Cambridge was second with six. Other communities of Greater Boston represented were Brookline, Concord, Lexington, Roslindale, Somerville, Milton, Newton, Roxbury, Wollaston, Jamaica Plain, Arlington and Needham.

Of the 91 scholarships awarded, 16 will go to members of the entering class, one of whom has come from Honolulu. Two "Ann Radcliffe" scholarships, "awarded without stipend to undergraduates whose work in the preceding year shall be of such excellence that they are deemed worthy of very high academic distinction," have been given to Sylvia Clark, a junior, and Mary F. Field, a sophomore. This honor is one of the most prized of the school, and it is unusual for a student to receive it immediately after her first year.

The Carrie F. Abbott scholarship was awarded to a senior, Miss M. P. Berle of Reading. Miss M. Cogan received the Elizabeth Cary Agassiz scholarship, and the Edward Austin scholarship were given to Miss M. M. Kelly, Miss A. P. Hammond, Miss E. B. Jones, Miss E. R. Noreen, Miss D. M. Staples, and Miss E. Y. Winkler. The distant committee scholarship was given to Miss P. Smith.

Among the freshmen to receive awards are Miss L. N. Smith, Miss D. Dana, Miss B. Offenbach, Miss D. Baker, Miss P. Bergen, Miss C. Sessomood, Miss M. Angmyer, Miss V. Curf, and Miss H. V. Carr.

## YOUTH ON FARMS FOUND REASSURING

Gov. Brewster Says "They Speak a Happy Augury"

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 21 (Special)—"The increase in the number of youths upon our farms is one of the most reassuring indications of the vitality of our agricultural life," says Gov. Ralph O. Brewster. "They are, in a very real sense, our most important crop. They speak a happy augury of the dawn of a better day. Coincident with the reversion of our rural schools, they tell the story of education that is coming to the farms. And first in the line of rural education our Commissioner of Education lists the importance of good roads."

"The Farm Bureau is everywhere closing up the gaps between the deficiencies of our old and new educational views, and giving to child and adult alike the benefit of that training that is revolutionizing both agriculture and industrial production in these United States."

"A farm that has not availed itself of the service of the bureau is refusing to draw checks upon an open bank account that the State has placed at his service as a partial return for his tax. The State can do no more if the horse will not drink."

## ROUTE APPROVED FOR SAFETY PARADE

The route through Back Bay streets selected for the safety parade on Saturday by the parade committee after business men had opposed the use of the downtown streets, was approved by the Board of Street Commissioners yesterday.

The parade will start on Commonwealth Avenue, turn into Arlington Street, and go up Boylston Street to Copple Square. From here it follows Huntington Avenue to Massachusetts Avenue, on which it proceeds as far as Columbus Avenue. Then it goes down this thoroughfare to Berkeley Street, the disbanding point. Representatives of the Retail

## WESLEYAN OPENS ITS 97TH YEAR

Registration Is Kept at the Limit of 600 Set by the Board of Trustees

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 21 (Special)—Wesleyan University opened its ninety-seventh year today with the registration kept down to the limit of 600 set by the trustees. One hundred and eighty freshmen, plus 20 from last year, are enrolled, making a freshman class of 200 members. Dr. James L. McCaughy, president of the university, addressed the student body on "College—an Adventure."

Three new buildings will be completed during the year. The Olin Memorial Library will be opened, at least in part, by Thanksgiving time, exercises marking the opening of the special room which will be later in the early winter. The Shanks Laboratory of Biology, now under construction, will be completed during the college year. It is expected that the new building will be completed by Easter time, Wesleyan will then be able to house all of her students upon the campus.

Six new faculty members begin their work at Wesleyan this year. Malcolm C. Foster, formerly teacher of mathematics at Williams and Yale, and W. W. Wood, for eight years football coach and director of physical education at Gettysburg College.

The Bennett lectureship this year will be filled by Lorado "Tad" of Chicago, who will lecture on art on Feb. 14, 15 and 16, 1928, and Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan of California, who will speak on some phase of physics on April 17, 19 and 21.

Announcement was made that by action of the faculty the use of automobiles will be limited to juniors and seniors, who must secure special permission from the administration committee, which will be based on parents' approval and satisfactory academic grades.

Dean Nicholson announces that the average scholarship of the college body last year was 76 per cent, the best in five years. The Jackson Cup was won by Commons Club with an average of 81.1 per cent. This is the fifth year in succession that this group has won the cup. Next in order for last year were Eclectic, Associated Independents, Delta Upsilon, Sigma Xi and Delta Kappa Epsilon. The 12 sophomores in Commons Club last year, members of the class of 1929, made very high average of 82.3 per cent.

## LENOX ESTATE PURCHASED

LENEX, Mass., Sept. 21 (Special)—"Allen Winslow," for 40 years the summer home of Charles Lanier, banker, has been bought by Mr. and Mrs. R. Jay Flick of Overbrook, Pa., who will raise the house and erect a new villa in its place.

## DR. OXNAM TO TEACH THEOLOGY AT B. U.

New Professor Noted for Work in Los Angeles

Appointment of the Rev. Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam to the chair of practical theology at Boston University's School of Theology was announced today at the opening exercises in Robinson Memorial Chapel, at which Professor Oxnam was introduced to the student body and made the address of the afternoon.

A year ago it was announced that the chair had been offered to one of the most distinguished alumni of the School of Theology, although Dr. Oxnam's name was not made known at that time. He accepted the post of professor of practical theology and the city church, to take up his duties this fall. He was graduated from the School of Theology in 1915.

Since then he has been actively engaged in both teaching and preaching in California, and has traveled and studied extensively in the Orient and in Russia. He is well known for his work in the Church of All Nations, Los Angeles.

Appointment of Dr. Timothy Tinfang Lee, one of the most distinguished Chinese Christians, as visiting professor of missions and religion at the school, was also announced.

## COLLEGE ALTERS GOVERNING PLAN

Wellesley Abandons House and Puts All Legislative Power in Senate

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 21 (Special)—A new system of government is being entered upon at Wellesley College this year, as seen in the recent issue of the Gray Book which is being distributed to freshmen. The Gray Book is the official circular of information which contains an explanation of civic and social regulations.

Instead of having authority vested in two houses, a senate and house of representatives, as formerly, there is now only one house, the senate, which has all legislative power. It is composed of eight student officers, four faculty members chosen from academic council, and the president of the college.

A student committee, formed of members of the senate as a nucleus, serves to give student opinion to the legislative body. Besides these few who meet in informal meetings, at least eight more students who are interested in the particular problem to be discussed are asked to attend. But everyone who wishes may go, and take part in the discussion and informal vote which is taken.

**Several Advantages Seen**

According to Miss Martha Biehle, president of the College Government Association, it is believed that the new organization will have several distinct advantages over the old. Before legislation was greatly retarded in the passing of articles back and forth from Senate to Senate for correction or enlargement. With only one house, action will be swifter and more simplified, with less work and fewer workers. At the same time it is expected that the group which gives student opinion will now give a truer estimate of the college.

The officers which compose the student section of the senate include three seniors, the president and vice-president of the College Government Association, and chairman of the Judicial body; two juniors, the junior vice-president and the treasurer of the association; two sophomores, the recording and corresponding secretaries, and one freshman, the clerk of the association. The faculty members from the academic council rotate in the manner of United States senators.

**Changes in Regulations**

Other minor changes have been made in regulations and in the Gray Book itself. A new arrangement has been made of regulations for registration and chaperone, which presents articles more systematically according to topics. This arrangement, which includes a greater number of references, makes the circular more intelligent and more complete. A map of the town of Wellesley in the back of the book, giving boundaries is a new addition this year, and will facilitate interpretation of boundary rules. Because of a realization of its increased importance, a section is devoted to arrangements and regulations of the Wellesley College Club house in Boston.

No change has been made in the judicial body, which remains as it was last year. The new legislative system went formally into effect on May 1 of last year, but its working out begins this fall. Wellesley still retains its individual honor system, which it terms the responsibility of Wellesley College student. The wording was changed, because it was felt that the words, "honor system," gave rise to wide differences in interpretation of meaning.

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## A New Residential Section of BROOKLINE WALNUT HILL

A restricted location for single homes of the better type located at the junction of West Roxbury Parkway and Grove Street, adjoining the Wald Golf Club.

Residents at Walnut Hill will have the advantage of sending their children to the unexcelled Brookline schools, of paying taxes in the town with the lowest tax rate in Greater Boston, of living in a restricted district among homes of character and refinement. All at a moderate cost well within the means of the average citizen.

Walnut Hill represents an unusual opportunity.

Lots contain 7500 sq. ft. or more. Prices from \$1000 upward. Reasonable terms of payment.

Field Office, Corner Grove Street and West Roxbury Parkway. Telephone Regent 1035. SALESMEN ON THE PROPERTY EVERY DAY. By Auto—Jamaicaway to Perkins St., to Goddard Ave., to Newton St., to Grove St. By Bus—Elevated to Hammond St., Brookline.

**EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO.**

One State Street, Boston Telephone Hubbard 2960

## PAVING PROJECT BEING PRESSED

Preparations Continue for Freeport Street Work Despite Mayor's View

Advertising for bids on the repaving of Freeport Street, to be opened Sept. 28, was continued today, notwithstanding Mayor Nichols' announcement yesterday that the work might be postponed until next year. James H. Sullivan, Commissioner of Public Works, reiterated his statement that a rush job would be done on the section between Dorchester Avenue and Beach Street, and that the entire length of Freeport Street would be in excellent shape before the first fall of snow.

This portion of the street, much traveled because Freeport connects Dorchester Avenue with the Old Colony Boulevard, has proved particularly aggravating to motorists for the last three or four years. It will be repaved with macadam blocks.

Commissioner Sullivan also announced that the section from Mill Street to the boulevard will be retouched, but that this will not necessitate the closing of that part of the street during the work, as comparatively little is needed to restore it to first-class condition.

During the several weeks that the Beach Street to Dorchester Avenue section will be closed, traffic in that section will be made through Beach Street to Dorchester Avenue, or through Park Street to Neponset Avenue and thence to Dorchester, the commissioner stated. Both of these routes, however, mean much added distance to the drive to the Old Colony Boulevard, Freeport Street being the sole direct route.

Mayor Nichols asserted yesterday that he was not certain as to the advisability of repaving the job this year, intimating that several other streets were in more urgent need of attention.

He announced that all but \$100,000 of the \$1,300,000 at his disposal for street repaving for the year had been spent, but that despite this he was considering the drawing up of a supplementary program. The Mayor had stated several days ago that he was in favor of undertaking the Freeport Street job.

## Boston Interests Mrs. Wintringham

'Like Edinburgh, Yet Distinct,' Says Former Member of Parliament

"My stay in Boston has confirmed my impressions of America, and I cannot tell you how much this first visit to the United States has meant to me," said Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, former member for Louth, Lincolnshire, in the British Parliament, just before her departure for Toronto, Can., this morning, where she is scheduled to speak before the "Women's Club and the Liberal Club. She will also see Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, like herself a Liberal.

"I find so much more buoyancy and joy over here than in the Old World," continued Mrs. Wintringham, "and while certainly there is superficiality, this is more or less counterbalanced by the obligingness, the willingness to be of service one gets so much evidence of everywhere in America. Boston reminds me a little of Edinburgh, yet it is quite distinct."

"Visiting Harvard University and Radcliffe, it seemed to me these two institutions were carrying on the traditions of the English university." Mrs. Wintringham was guest yesterday of the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union. She was entertained by representative citizens of Boston.

## FIRE PREVENTION HEAD SELECTION GOES OVER

Following a long conference between Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Fire Commissioner, and members of the Civil Service Commission yesterday on the question of securing a permanent head for the fire prevention division of the Fire Department, Patrick J. McMahon, acting head of the civil service board, announced that no definite action had been taken, but that the two departments were in full harmony and were merely co-operating on the appointment. Another conference will be held next Tuesday. Peter E. Walsh, former fire chief, has been acting superintendent although his appointment expired on Aug. 8.

## VETERANS TO ASSEMBLE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21 (Special)—Approximately 115 Civil War veterans have accepted invitations to attend the joint reunion of the tenth, twenty-seventh, thirty-first, thirty-seventh and forty-sixth regiments in Memorial Hall tomorrow. They have come from points as far west as Ohio. Many sons and daughters of veterans will attend. The Connecticut Valley Historical Society will have an exhibit of documents and relics.



## LEAVE AIR FREE, SAYS NAVY HEAD OF AERONAUTICS

Mr. Warner Frowns on Federal Control—Wants the Way Open to Pioneers

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Going farther than the Air Co-ordination Committee in its recent recommendation against definite governmental control of transoceanic flying, Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, asserted that the important requisites for such flights should be expert piloting as well as navigation of land planes.

Not only should there be no prohibition of transoceanic flights but the Government should not be vested with regulatory power over such projects, Mr. Warner stated as the opinion of the committee. In cases where aviators compete for prizes he thought there should be some governing body, as the National Aeronautic Association or similar semi-official organization, to control the contest.

Navigation of the most expert type being required in transoceanic flights, Mr. Warner advocated the application of rigid precautionary measures before pilots are permitted to enter upon a flight of a hazardous character. Among these, he said, should be the registration of the machine with the aviation section of the Department of Commerce.

"The pilot," he says, "should have the highest grade official license as certification of his thorough competence; should be required to present evidence of his actual experience over long-distance flights where he was forced to depend on navigational aids in order to verify his direction; should have the highest knowledge, either in celestial navigation or in the use of radio aids to navigation, and flights of this nature should not be participated in by persons who do not contribute actively to the success of the flight either as a release pilot, radio operator or otherwise."

On transoceanic adventures, according to Mr. Warner, weather conditions are sometimes so bad "that one cannot see the wing tips of his plane." These, he said, require absolutely the most expert of airman and therefore great reliance must be placed on navigational instruments.

As an example, Colonel Lindbergh's success in his transoceanic flight was declared by Mr. Warner to be directly attributable to his experience in night flying as a mail pilot. During his night flights, he said, the aviator became accustomed to all types of flying conditions in all kinds of weather.

Mr. Warner took the occasion to reiterate that transoceanic flights should be confined to seaplanes because of their capabilities of flotation since they can be picked up more readily than land planes if forced down.

## LIGHTED LANES GUIDE AVIATORS FOR 5555 MILES

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Five thousand, five hundred and fifty-five miles of lighting on the airways of the United States will be in effect by the close of the present year, according to revised figures. This includes 2041 miles lighted on the Transcontinental system by the Post Office Department, and an additional 3514 miles lighted up to June 30, 1927. The work under construction since that time will have added 1434 miles. The total, it is believed, will show earlier estimates to have been exceeded by close to 700 miles for the year.

The new construction means that across the Nation's airways there

will be strung electric searchlights, generally 10 miles apart and at every third of these a landing field. Put in another way, a landing field will be provided every 30 miles. This program provides more liberally for lights and emergency flying fields than earlier plans. Between the larger searchlights at 10-mile intervals, blinkers or gas beacons are being placed. On dark nights the aviator can see several of these guide posts ahead.

From the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce it is learned that the whole New York-Atlantic trunk line will be lighted by the end of the year. Progress made in various trunk lines up to July, together with the miles lighted follow Transcontinental route 2041 miles, entire; New York-Boston, 219 miles, entire; St. Louis-Chicago, 268 miles, entire; Dallas-Chicago, 995 miles, entire; Salt Lake-Pasco, 116 miles, north end; Los Angeles-Salt Lake, 288 miles, south end; Pueblo-Cheyenne, 200 miles, entire. This makes a total of 4121 miles. In addition, by Dec. 30, the whole New York-Atlantic line, 757 miles, Los Angeles-Seattle route, 402 miles, and Chicago-Twin Cities route, 275 miles, will be lighted.

The search light beacons are fitted with parabolic mirror and a 1000-watt projection type lamp. In order to secure a dependable light, a lamp exchange is installed which automatically swings a new lamp into focus in the event of lamp failure. The searchlight is mounted on a base containing a motor and operating gears driving the searchlight around the horizon at six revolutions per minute. The approximate candlepower is 2,000,000 with 110 volt lamps.

The searchlight is normally mounted on a galvanized tower at least 50 feet high.

## PLANES SCATTER ALONG ROUTE TO PACIFIC GOAL

Class A and Class B Enter  
Final Lap in Air Derby—  
Nonstop Class Off

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Two classifications of planes in the New York-to-Spokane air derby had Spokane and the winners' pot of gold as their goal today, while a third group—the non-stop fliers—awaited the starter's signal at New York.

Planes in class B and class A were scattered over half a dozen states. Only six of the original 25 planes that left New York Monday morning in class B had reached Glendive, Mont., their scheduled second overnight stop, last night. The remainder of the field were at various points in North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Nine of the 15 planes that started in Class A Tuesday morning were successful in completing their first day's schedule, which placed them in St. Paul. Another was in Chicago and one was at Auburn, Ind., while two had withdrawn and two crashed.

Two Class B planes were missing early today. Gerald Smith, Tacoma, Wash., had not reached Fargo, although he started from St. Paul at 4:13 p. m. Tuesday. A. M. Banks of Philadelphia was missing between Chicago and St. Paul. He took off at Chicago Tuesday at 11:27 a. m. Leslie Miller of Des Moines, Ia., flying a St. Paul, Minn., plane, and C. W. Meyers of Detroit were in a virtual tie for first place, unofficial ratings on their flights as far as Glendive indicated. Four others, who reached Glendive shortly after these two pilots, also considered themselves very much in the race, and even those at Bismarck, Fargo and St. Paul had not given up.

In class A the leader at the end of the first day's flying was E. E. Ballough of Chicago, who has as a passenger Col. Charles V. Dickson of Chicago. They made the flight from New York to St. Paul in nine hours and nine minutes, 19 minutes ahead of the field.

# AVIATION

By W. LAURENCE LE PAGE

ONE of the most interesting current publications in the field of aviation at the present time is the recently issued annual report of the British aeronautical research committee for the year 1925-1927. In spite of the advanced stage to which the science of aerodynamics has been developed, it is of importance to note that aeronautical experimental research work, both in this country and abroad, is by no means wanting but is actually being pursued with what appears to be added vigor.

In this country, in addition to the experimental work of the Army and the Navy, which in either case is, of course, directed toward furthering the military and naval values, respectively, of aircraft, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (N. A. C. A.) in Washington and at Langley Field, Va., is constantly carrying on experimental investigation work with a view to solving outstanding aeronautical problems.

In Europe, similar experimental work is going on with equal verve, the various organizations in different countries co-operating in a common view to eliminating overlapping in their respective experimental programs. The Aeronautical Research Committee of the British Air Ministry, with the possible exception of the Eiffel Laboratory just outside of Paris, is probably the oldest aeronautical research group in the world, and with its three experimental research establishments at Martlesham Heath, Farnborough, and Teddington, is continually responsible for some of the most outstanding developments in aerodynamics.

One of the important problems of aeronautical engineering at this time is that of obtaining adequate control of airplanes when flying at very low speeds. An airplane is controlled in very much the same manner as is a ship at sea: that is to say, movable surfaces such as rudders are employed and the control force is set up by the motion of the air past these movable surfaces. Just as a ship can be traveling so slowly as to lose steerage way, so with an airplane, only in the latter case, owing to the very much lower viscosity (or thickness) of the air, the speeds at which the airplane loses steerage way are higher than in the case of marine craft.

This problem of control at low speed becomes most important in connection with the landing of an airplane when the forward speed is slow from the standpoint of flying, but still very high when it comes to being able to miss obstacles which may be in the way. The Aeronautical Research Committee has evidently given a very great deal of consideration to the solution of this problem of control during the past year and has obtained some promising results.

The work has been carried out very largely along the lines of applying the now well-known Handley Page slotted wing in which lateral slots in the wings of an airplane, when opened or closed on one or the other side, result in marked differences in the lift of the wings on each side of the machine, with the result that lateral control can thereby be obtained. The advantages of the slot principle applied to the wing-tip allers or flaps are that they can be used in the same way as the flaps are very much greater even at low speeds than in the case of normal-type flaps.

The British experiments have been carried out with a type of airplane known as the Bristol Fighter and, according to the report, complete control of this machine fitted with slotted allers is possible at speeds far below the landing speed, while the top speed is only reduced by about 2 per cent as a result of the slot attachment.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the veteran slotted wing, which has been the center of discussion in aeronautical experimental

circles for the last four or five years, is likely to come into its own after all. Since all of us may not be fully aware of what this development is, a few words of explanation will not be out of place, especially in view of the coming importance of this form of airplane wing.

One of the outstanding limitations of a modern airplane is the fact that as the airplane climbs, the lift of the wings increases until a point is reached after which there is a rapid falling off in lift and the machine is said to be stalled. A stall of this kind, due to the plane being "overclimbed," is dangerous not only because the plane will of necessity drop, but because its speed will be so slow, comparatively speaking, that the problem of control, to which reference has already been made, will become serious.

Late in 1918 the well-known aircraft constructor, Handley Page, invented the slotted wing, a normal type of airplane wing with long, narrow lateral slots in it which, while not eliminating the possibility of a stall, at the same time so delayed its occurrence that it no longer holds the same danger. During the period since the invention of the slotted wing has been the cause of much discussion in aeronautical engineering spheres. Its greatest drawbacks have been the complicated mechanism necessary to open and close the slots in flight and the fact that the pilot of an airplane neglected to open the slots at the correct time the result would be an unexpected stall and its attendant difficulties.

These problems appear to have been overcome recently in the British experiments. Simplified mechanisms have been developed but, what is far more important, it is understood from reliable sources that an automatic operating mechanism has been devised. This being so, there is little doubt that the slotted wing and control will instantly become a part of the design of the modern commercial plane and will be another step toward making the airplane foolproof in control.

Some time ago there was developed what has since become known as the Savage-Branson Anti-Stall gear, which was, in effect, a windvane set in a horizontal plane out in the stream of an airplane in flight and connected in such a way that as it moved up or down with changes in the horizontal attitude of the machine, so valves in the pilot's cockpit were opened or closed, which in turn applied a compressed air force to the control column, which was forced back to normal position, even to the extent of being forced out of the pilot's hands if necessary. Such a device prevents the pilot stalling the plane accidentally by overclimbing it.

While it is not so reported by the Aeronautical Research Committee, it is believed on good authority that the purpose of this same idea, which is being used to render the slotted allers self-operative, the slots being forced open without the direct knowledge of the pilot of the plane, in the event that its horizontal attitude should become dangerously close to the stalling position.

It would be impossible, even if desirable, to enter into all of the numerous aspects of the research work reported by the Air Ministry committee, more especially so since a great deal of the work carried out either with full scale airplanes or with models in wind tunnels is of a highly technical and mathematical

nature. One of the most lengthy and at the same time most interesting pieces of research work being carried out is that which deals with an investigation of what is known as a scale effect.

A great deal of aeronautical experimental work is carried out in wind tunnels with perfect scale models, but before the results obtained may be directly applied to full scale problems, certain corrections and allowances have to be made to the results. The determination of these corrections and allowances has long been among the most important problems of the experimental aeronautical engineer.

The research committee devotes much of its report to details of the great progress which has been made during the past year in this scale effect work and it is far too technical for general discussion at this time. It emphasizes, however, one of the most interesting modern airplane developments in the experimental field.

The DeHavilland Aircraft Company, which will be remembered as the manufacturers of the D. H. Moth airplane being used so extensively in Europe by private fliers, has been drawn to the conclusion that there are certain problems into which they wish to experiment, particularly in connection with high speed aircraft, which it is impossible to carry out successfully in a wind tunnel.

This company has, therefore, built what they call the Tiger Moth, very distinctive airplane, even smaller than the D. H. Moth, which has a single cockpit for pilot only and can carry no additional load with the exception of a few instruments. The plane is designed for the purpose of carrying out what may well be described as "full scale model" experiments. The experiments must be regarded as full scale because of the fact that the plane actually flies with a pilot, but cannot be considered as much more than model experiments because of the diminutive size of the plane.

The Tiger Moth, a monoplane in design, has a wing span of only 19 feet and weighs about 600 pounds complete with the 60 horsepower Cirrus engine which is a four-cylinder vertical air-cooled engine similar to that fitted to the standard Moth. The overall height of the tiny plane is 5 feet 2 inches and the fuselage is shaped like a dirigible to offer the minimum head resistance. The monoplane wings extend from the lower fuselage longerons (framework spars) and are braced by means of cables to the top of the fuselage and to the undercarriage.

For a plane of such low horsepower, the Tiger Moth has a maximum speed which can only be regarded as almost phenomenal; namely 185 miles per hour, which many of our military pursuit planes would be hard put to beat in spite of their 500-600 horsepower engines. Of course, the Tiger Moth does not land at a nice slow speed as does the standard Moth biplane but its landing speed would be considered

slow to a pursuit plane pilot, being only 60 miles per hour.

With this machine the DeHavilland Company intends to carry out experimental work in actual flight just as model aircraft are tested in wind tunnels. The plan is not entirely new but never before has the problem been tackled with such seriousness as in the design and construction of the Tiger Moth.

Such a machine surely offers a sound argument against the extraordinarily high powers which are now becoming the vogue in racing airplane design (witness the 1927 Schneider Trophy planes). The time is coming when, to increase speed we shall have to give more and still more attention to aerodynamic refinements and not depend upon sheer force for our high performances.

## TOLEDO ART MUSEUM PREPARES TO EXPAND

\$1,000,000 Legacy Provides  
for Music and Design

TOLEDO (Special Correspondence)—Plans of Edward Drummond Libbey, founder of the Toledo Museum of Art, for its development through the building of a music hall and home for the school of design are now being considered with a view to proceeding as rapidly as funds become available and architectural designs worked out.

Mr. Libbey's plan was to have two wings added to the main building. He left \$1,000,000 for this purpose and \$500,000 for permanent endowment of each of the two buildings. The plans will be drawn by Edward E. Greene of Buffalo, architect of the present museum building.

Besides these specific bequests Mr. Libbey left his residuary estate amounting to more than \$10,000,000 as a permanent endowment, and for purchase of new art objects for the museum.

## Alien Fishes Pay Visit to Coast of California

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Two marine phenomena off the coast of San Diego and Baja, Calif., have attracted the interest of fishermen and students of marine life. The most unusual is the advent of the Japanese sardine in the vicinity of San Diego Bay, recorded for the first time away from its usual haunts in the Indian Ocean. The Japanese sardine in no way resembles the Pacific coast sardine, but is almost twice as long and hardly more than half an inch thick. If the sardines remain a new industry will be developed in San Diego.

The other phenomenon is a giant school of whales which is reported feeding off the coast of Baja, Calif., 900 miles south of here. Ships plying between the Panama Canal and Pacific coast ports literally plowed through the school, which extended for a distance equal to several city blocks.

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## Otto Koennecke Reaches Angora En Route to United States by Air

Completes First Stage of Journey to America, Which Is  
Being Made by Way of the Orient—Levine to  
Construct Big Transatlantic Airplane

ANGORA, Turk. Sept. 21 (AP)—Lieut. Otto Koennecke, piloting the Cessna biplane Germania on a flight to the United States by way of the Orient, landed here today, completing the first stage of the flight. Lieutenant Koennecke, who left Cologne, Ger., at 2:22 p. m. yesterday (German time) arrived at Angora at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The weather was fair.

By Wireless  
BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Otto Koennecke, the German flying ace, is to fly from Angora via Calcutta and Hong Kong to Tokyo, where he will attempt to cross the Pacific. If he succeeds in accomplishing that feat, he will proceed to New York, and if possible, return from there to Cologne.

This is the second long distance flight attempted by German pilots—if one does not reckon the Bremen-Europa's attempt to cross the Atlantic as such—the first being the Berlin-Peking-Berlin flight of two regular Junkers 10-seater air traffic airplanes last summer.

COLOGNE, Sept. 21 (AP)—"The ever ready to start" Capt. Otto Koennecke, as newspapers have been labeling him, took on in earnest yesterday afternoon.

His plan called for making his first stop at Angora. Koennecke will be guided by weather conditions. How he intends to make his way in his one-motored land plane to the barren Aleutian Islands from which he hopes to reach San Francisco, is not yet determined.

The plane carried Koennecke, Johannes Hermann, radio operator, and Count George Cedric Soins-Laubach, his financial backer.

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# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## GERMAN WOMEN DOUBLE GUILDS; SLOVENES ALERT

Women Co-operatives Make International Move Against War and Alcohol

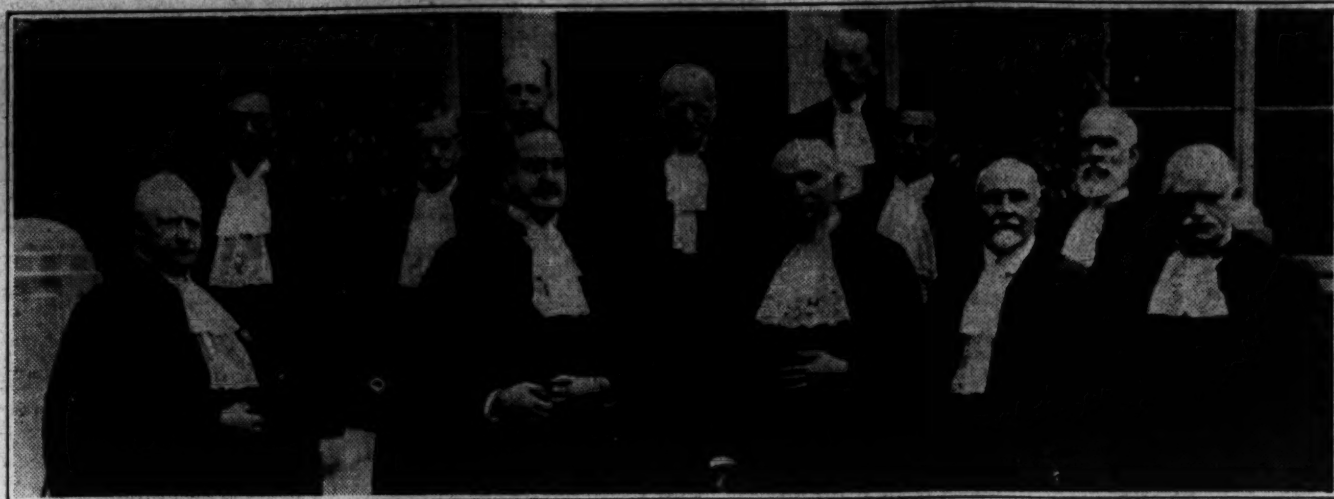
MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—The annual report of the English Co-operative Women's Guild shows that, in spite of the depression during 1926, the organization has made progress and has increased both its membership and the number of its branches which now stand at 57,374 and 1227 respectively. Educational work has gone forward and a number of schools and classes have been held. The officials' classes are becoming overcrowded and the guild is considering some way of enlarging them.

Joint work has been carried out with other sections of the co-operative movement on political questions. The year's activities also included work for peace and disarmament. The Scottish guild has, according to its report, suffered a slight decrease in membership during 1926, although the number of branches has increased. The membership at the close of the year stood at 26,353. Like its sister guild in England, it has worked for international peace.

The Norwegian guild records a good year of progress during 1926. Ten new branches were formed, bringing the total up to 37, with a membership of about 2000. The guild has worked and is working for more legislative protection for the co-operative movement, together with the introduction of co-operation as a study in the state schools. The guild's principal citizen activity has been a campaign to combat alcohol.

The number of women's groups in Germany has nearly doubled during 1926, and now stands at 27, with a total membership of 3342. There has also been an increase in the number of official positions held by

## Workers for World Amity Through International Law



Latest Photograph of Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, Now Engaged in a Long Summer Session Over Cases of Exceptional Importance, including the German-Polish Case and the Franco-Turkish Dispute Over the Steamer Lotus. Reading Left to Right, Bottom Row, Are—Dr. B. C. J. Loder (Holland), Dr. Max Huber, President of the Court (Switzerland), André Weiss (France), Antonio S. de Bustamante (Cuba), Dr. Beichmann, Deputy Judge (Norway). Top Row—Wang Chung-hui, Deputy Judge (China), Epitacio da Silva Pessoa (ex-President of Brazil), Dr. Anzilotti (Italy), Viscount Finlay (Britain), Dr. Hammarskjöld (Sweden), Yoroza Oda (Japan), and Rafael Altamira (Spain). Among the Judges of the Court Not Represented in the Group Are John Bassett Moore (United States) and Dr. Nyholm (Denmark).

women. There is one woman director, 101 women on supervisory committees and 641 on co-operative councils, while the number of those taking part in delegate meetings is also larger than in former years.

A co-operative women's movement, formed two years ago, under the title of "Union of Working Women and Girls of Slovenia," is growing up in Yugoslavia. This organization now numbers 1318 members and has four branches at Izic, Irbojce, Zagorje and St. Lovrenc on Poh. It stands first and foremost for equal rights for women. More than once it has addressed resolutions to the Government, urging various important reforms: better provision for the unemployed, reduction of indirect taxes, and the combatting of alcoholism.

Very emphatically it has declared that "in view of universal preparations for war, we again protest most energetically against any kind of war."

## Traces of Earliest Race of Near East Dug Up, Scholars Believe—of Flint Age

JERUSALEM (Special Correspondence)—Six thousand years ago northern Mesopotamia was peopled by a highly cultured race intimately related to the earliest known inhabitants of Sumer, according to a survey of the whole of northern Iraq, undertaken with the object of obtaining information about the race responsible for the Kikkuk tablets recently found by Professor Cheir of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. E. H. Speiser, annual professor of the American School of Oriental Research in Baghdad, a Guggenheim Research Fellow, and a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, during a visit to Jerusalem summarized the results of his eight months' investigations into the origin of the Kikkuk tablets. Cyrus Adler, president of Dropsie College, Philadelphia, generously supported this important piece of excavation.

"The results are rather satisfactory, I think," Dr. Speiser said. "In the first place a section of the Near East, practically unknown until recently, was studied archaeologically. The fact that northern Iraq is almost exclusively inhabited by Kurds was a serious obstacle in the way of earlier archaeologists. In the course of the survey it was possible to determine that northern Mesopotamia was peopled about 6000 years ago by a highly cultured race intimately related to the earliest known inhabitants of Sumer. These people used flint implements almost exclusively and produced very fine pottery with characteristic geometrical designs exquisitely painted in black and red. It can be accurately determined that the authors of that early civilization were neither Semitic nor of Indo-European stock. Nor were they Sumerian. We are confronted with the very interesting possibility that we have here the original race of the Near East. The fact that the remains of the same people are found from Sumer to Suse, to cite a well known phrase, is certainly instructive."

"We hope to resume work toward the end of September," Dr. Speiser said. "Any further information on the subject can only be furnished by excavations. I have selected a mound about 15 miles northeast of Mosul which looks very promising. The rest, of course, remains to be seen."

## GERMAN GENERAL TO VISIT AMERICA

By Wireless  
BERLIN, Sept. 21—General Heye, Commander-in-Chief of the German Reichswehr, leaves Hamburg on Oct. 6 for a short visit to the United States. He will go to Washington to see the War Department and may extend invitations to its leading officials to visit Germany. He is under-estimating his trip by invitation of the Hamburg-American Line.

This will be the first visit of any active German Commander-in-Chief to the United States.

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## Postman of 46 Years' Service Gives Light on "Good Old Days"

Shopkeepers With Gruff Voices and Kind Hearts Made Fourpence Mean More—Work Less Rigorous Now

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—The lot of the British postman is not what it was. Either the public has become poorer or more thrifty. The modern postman is also more independent.

This is the opinion of George Granville Webb, who, after 46 years with the post office, has retired from the position of overseer in the Paddington district office. Mr. Webb has just been presented by the Government with the Imperial Service Medal in recognition of his services.

Shopkeepers Had Hearts, Then  
"Perhaps I shall be taken for one of those who have a habit of comparing modern days unfavorably with years gone by," he said in an interview, "but facts are facts and you cannot dispute them."

"Twenty years ago a postman in the West End and City districts often had as much as £30 come to him out of the Christmas-box pool. In other parts of London £10 was the normal figure. Today postmen don't receive a fifth of that figure."

"In the early eighties I was a telegraph boy in an office near Smithfield Market. Often I would ask for four penniesworth of sweets and receive a chunk weighing five or six pounds! On other occasions I might be standing outside provision stores in the Mincing Lane district. An assistant would come out and with a gruff 'Feeling hungry, son—give us your cap,' would fill it with currants or rice."

"The spirit then was different to what it is now."

Mr. Webb thinks, however, that the modern postman's circumstances are much improved compared with 20 years ago.

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## Great Work of Welsh Race Honored at Celtic Congress

Speakers at Bangor Conference Take Pride in Ireland's Possession of Its Own Flag and Government—Unity of Celtic Peoples Stressed

BANGOR, Wales (Special Correspondence)—Scotland, the Isle of Man, Brittany, and Ireland have in turn been hosts to the annual conferences which the Celtic peoples have held since 1917. This year the gathering met at Bangor, the ancient Welsh center of religion and learning, and listened to a notable group of papers upon the true history and aspirations of their race.

The principal of University College, in welcoming those who attended, said that no part of the British Isles had retained the national characteristics as had Wales, and that although as Celts they had no common physical characteristics, "they had a very real spiritual unity."

The president of the conference, Edward T. Jones, declared that while the advancement of well-being at home remained the first responsibility of leaders in the Celtic countries, the international situation could never be a matter of indifference to a race so cosmopolitan in its sympathies. He asserted that Celtic idealism would never receive the credit due it until Scotland and Wales achieved organization as separate national entities, so as to secure direct representation at Geneva, as had the Irish.

T. P. Ellis, a retired Indian judge, said that the Welsh had the most valuable record of early customs of any nation, having, like the Irish, solved the problem of the organized state long before the English, while the Rev. Dr. G. Hartwell Jones pointed out that the "spiritual triumph" of the Welsh were won during the period when barbarian hordes were breaking up the Roman Empire and had resulted in the Celts rescuing the remnants of a crumbling civilization. He awarded the highest praise to Columban, who, with his band of 12, braved the Rhine in their wicker coracles and reached Lake Constance. There St. Gall established the famous house of

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An excursion to—  
**WASHINGTON**  
Saturday, September 24  
Round Trip Fare  
**\$10.00**

GOING SATURDAY, SEPT. 24  
Lv. Boston (So. Sta.) . . . 6:00 P.M.  
Boston (Back Bay) . . . 6:06 P.M.  
Providence . . . 7:06 P.M.  
DUE WASHINGTON . . . 6:25 A.M.

RETURNING SUNDAY, SEPT. 25  
Lv. Washington . . . 6:00 P.M.  
DUE PROVIDENCE . . . 5:35 A.M.  
Boston (Back Bay) . . . 6:50 A.M.  
DUE BOSTON (So. Sta.) . . . 6:55 A.M.

Limited number of tickets, good only on special coach train, now on sale. (Eastern Standard Time)

The N.Y., N.H. & H.R.R. Co.

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Kindergarten to High School  
THE DALTON PLAN  
Encourages Initiative and Develops Individual Talents.  
Phone Jamaica 1614-R

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NORRIS DRUG CO.  
289 Huntington Avenue, Boston  
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One dollar campaign included with seventy-five cent or over purchase, in toilet or fancy goods department.  
Only one to a customer.

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A Shop of Individuality  
where each customer is studied and hats and gowns created as they are in Paris. We are now showing Imported and Original Models.

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"The best place to buy Table Linens and Towels"

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Napkins, \$3 and \$3.50 1/2 Doz.  
All Linen Irish Glass Towels . . . . . 35c Each  
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Belfast Linen Sets, Cloth 52x52, Blue and Maize Border.  
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Double Damask Napkins, 20x20, Special . . . . . \$6 Doz.  
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# RAID

## SHORT WAVE RERADIOCAST IS ASSURED

Dutch Concern Incorporated  
to Transmit at High  
Frequencies

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The fact that a limited company called the Philips Broadcasting Holland India, with a capital of 1,000,000 florins, has recently been formed for sending out regular programs from Holland to its East Indian Colonies, proves that short wave reradiocasting has passed the experimental stage.

After a number of tests, the first of which took place on March 11 of the current year, the Philips Laboratory at Eindhoven, Holland, has acquired such remarkable regularity in transmitting messages over long distances, that the foundation of an important company as described above may be looked upon as a satisfactory undertaking. It was discovered that not only the Dutch East Indian colonies were reached at a distance of 12,000 miles, but also places much farther away, such as Australia and elsewhere, so that practically the whole universe was covered. Indeed, it was a world record in more than one sense of the word.

These results were obtained from a specially built experimenting station. A wavelength of 90 meters was first selected, but the effect was far below expectations and there was no option but to discard the first station constructed and conduct further research on a shorter wave. No new ground was broken, as the experience of two American stations, those of Schenectady and Pittsburgh, transmitting with wavelengths of 32 and 27 meters, was gratefully used. It was decided that the Philips station should concentrate upon large output, pure production, and constancy of wavelength. Thirty meters was considered as the wavelength most suitable for long distance work and which would be best for eliminating fluctuations of sound usually experienced when night dawns.

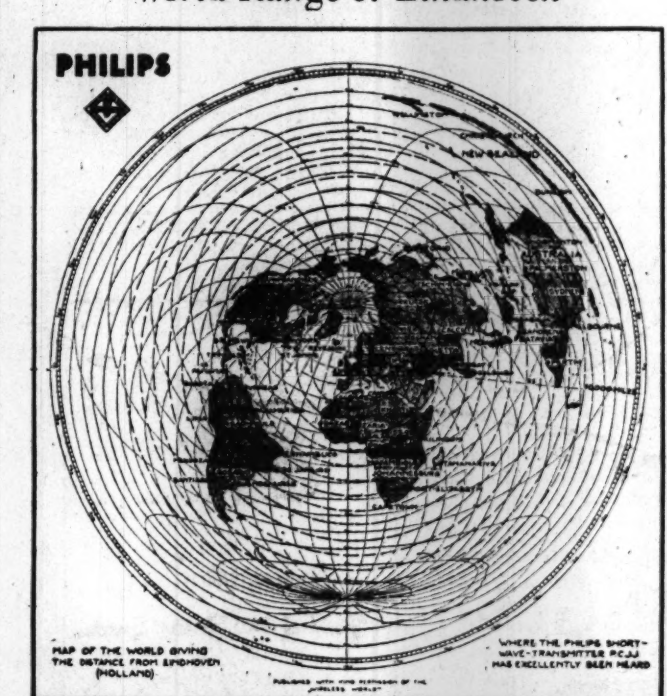
Wireless waves emitted by a transmitter are almost exclusively produced by means of transmitting valves. As the output of each valve is limited, in order to obtain a large output it is necessary to utilize two or more valves in parallel to obtain the desired output. With stations which are working at long waves, e. g., 1000 meters, this method is universally adopted; for short waves and more especially for very short wavelengths this is impossible for various reasons. It is necessary, therefore, to use valves having a high output; in other words, water-cooled transmitting valves.

The quality of the transmission calls for a large output of the modulation section of the transmitter, that is the instrument which imposes the words and music upon the transmitting waves. Water-cooled valves are also necessary in this case. In the case of short wave transmission it will be appreciated that very sharp tuning of the receiving set is essential when receiving a transmission on low wavelengths. Constancy of wavelength facilitates sharp tuning as well as decreasing the liability of distortion. In order to obtain absolute constancy of wavelength, Philips utilized the method of quartz

crystal which insures that the wavelength suffers from no fluctuations whatever. After the astonishing results of March 11, above mentioned, when the first world reradiocasting was proved, on April 25, a more ambitious program was attempted by sending out a Menebach concert from Amsterdam, this being a program arranged on the celebration of the Beethoven centenary. A striking success was obtained. It was followed by an instant demand from Australia, India, South Africa, and South America for the reradiocasting of a program from the English Daventry station, and on May 20 the Daventry program was successfully picked up by Eindhoven and reradiocast on a wavelength of 30.2 meters. A tribute to this success is the fact that it was picked up by stations in Australia and other countries and reradiocast by them on their usual wavelength! On May 14, the Netherlands Colonial Secretary spoke from Philips Experimental Station to the Dutch East and West Indies, and this was followed by the crowning achievement of all, when on May 30 and June 1, Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Juliana addressed their subjects in both colonies through the same medium. Communications were received immediately after from the colonies that these addresses had been clearly heard.

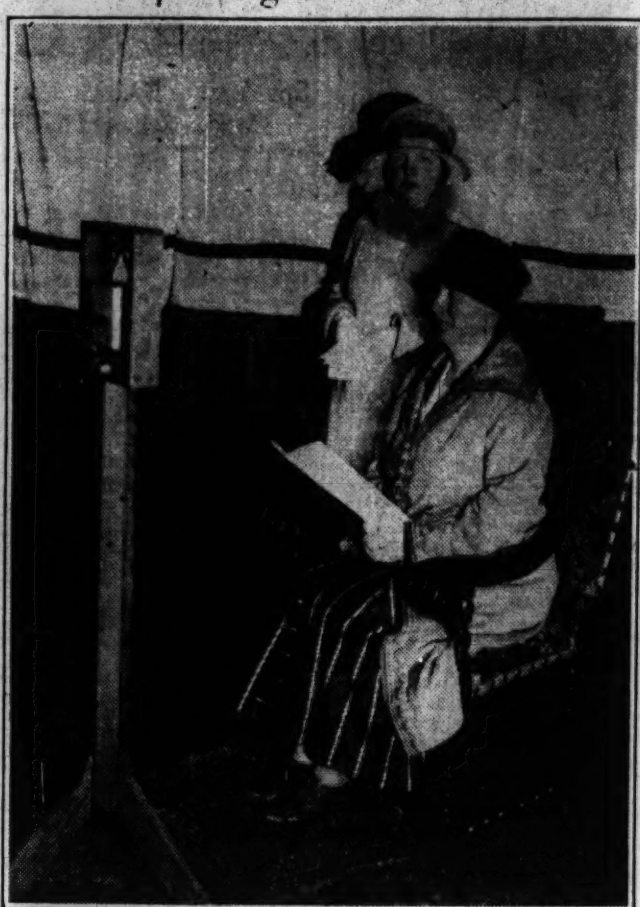
CHANG'S ADVISER BUYS RANCH  
QUESNEL, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Gen. F. A. Sutton, the British military man who until recently was adviser to Chang-Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, has purchased a ranch in the Cariboo country. He does not propose to go into the farming business on a large scale, but will use his newly acquired farm as a summer home. It is situated in Pleasant Valley, in the heart of the grizzly bear country. General Sutton has also acquired a number of mining leases and will commence drilling for ore at once.

## World Range of Eindhoven



The Cities Dotted on This World Map Show the Points at Which the Powerful Philips Station in Holland Has Been Heard. If This Service is Developed American Listeners With Short Wave Receivers Should Be Able to Get These European Programs.

## Speaking to the Colonies



Queen Wilhelmina of Holland Addressing the People of Her Colonies, the Dutch East Indies, Over the Philips Short Wave Transmitter. Princess Juliana, Who is Seen Standing Beside Her Mother, Also Spoke During This Occasion.

WABC, New York City (920)  
6 p. m.—Radio World's Fair program from Madison Square Garden.  
7 Radio Industries Banquet, direct from the Hotel Astor.  
10:55 Time signals; weather.

WJAZ, New York City (810)  
7 p. m.—"Home Adornment."  
7:10 Ernie Golden and his orchestra.  
7:30 Minnie Wells, pianist, "Artie" Dunn.  
9 to 10 a. m.—Radio Industries banquet.

WJZ, New York City (660)  
7 p. m.—Lorraine time; George Hall's orchestra.  
7:30 John F. Kennedy.  
7:40 George Hall's orchestra.  
8 Sylvania Foresters.  
8:30 Davis Saxophone Octet.  
9 to 10 a. m.—Fourth Annual Radio Industries Banquet.

WEAF, New York City (610)  
6 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner.  
6:15 Baseball scores.  
6:30 Synagogue services.  
6:45 "Our Protective Policy."  
7:30 South Sea Islanders.  
8 Campus Cantata.  
8:30 Organ recital.

WOR, New York City (710)  
6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' Ensemble.  
6:40 Artie McGovern.  
6:55 Baseball results.  
7 to 10 a. m.—Fourth Annual Radio Industries Banquet.

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (1100)  
6:45 p. m.—News; baseball.  
6:55 Organ recital, Arthur Scott Brook.  
7:30 Emmett Welch's Minstrels.  
8 Chelsea concert orchestra.  
8:40 Gateway Casino dance orchestra.  
9 Royal Palace Hotel artists.  
9:20 Breaking of the Waves.  
9:35 Crawford and his novelty orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (580)  
6 p. m.—From WJZ.  
6:15 Concert.  
9 to 10 a. m.—From WJZ.  
WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (940)  
7 p. m.—Dinner concert; news; market.

WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (840)  
9 to 10 a. m.—From WEAF.  
WTAM, Cleveland, O. (740)  
8 p. m.—Talks on pertinent topics.  
9 to 10 a. m.—From WEAF.  
WLW, Cincinnati, O. (700)  
8 p. m.—Hotel Gibson program.

WBA, Baltimore, Md. (1020)  
9 to 10 a. m.—From WEAF.  
WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (1020)  
9 to 10 a. m.—From WEAF.  
WRC, Washington, D. C. (680)  
8 to 9 a. m.—From WEAF.  
WFLA, Clearwater, Fla. (880)  
9 to 10 a. m.—Open House program.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis (720)  
10:45 Dance program; Radio Ramlie.  
9 to 10 a. m.—From WEAF.  
WEBB and WJZ, Chicago (880)  
8 p. m.—From WEAF.

WJZ, Chicago, Ill. (820)  
8:30 WEBB Trio.  
9 to 10 a. m.—From WEAF.  
10:30 Edgewood Beach Hotel orchestra.  
1 a. m.—Infant's Revue.

WJZ, Chicago, Ill. (820)  
7 p. m.—Victorian orchestra.  
7:15 "Distinguished Guest."  
8 to 9 a. m.—From WEAF.  
9:30 Tivoli Theater program.  
10:30 Palmer House string trio; Piano Twine; George Glorin, tenor.

WCP, Chicago, Ill. (640)  
7:30 WCP, Chicago, Ill. (640)  
8 p. m.—International labor news; bulletin board.  
8:15 R. L. Redcliffe, educational talk.  
9 Harold O'Halloran; Red Papers; Oscar Ellinger; Ann Boehm; "Joe" Warner; Helen Raub; "Charlie" White.

WJZ, Chicago, Ill. (820)  
12:30 Fleming Smith, organist; Haynes and Ferris; Earl Hoffman's orchestra.  
8 p. m.—From WJZ.  
8:30 Congress Hotel studio program.  
9 to 10 a. m.—From WJZ.

ROTARIANS PLANNING  
FOR LENOX CONCLAVE  
LENOX, Mass., Sept. 21 (Special)—The full council of Rotary clubs of the thirtieth district, comprising all of Connecticut and that part of Massachusetts west of Worcester, will take place in Hotel Aspinwall, Oct. 6 to 8, inclusive. George W. Olmstead, of Denver, Colo., and Frank L. Mulholland, of Toledo, O., will be the principal dinner speakers on the first and second days, respectively, being prominent in the affairs of International Rotary.

The address of Mr. Olmstead will deal especially with boys' work, on which he is a recognized authority. Allen H. Bage of Pittsfield is district governor, and Allan D. Colvin of Hartford, past district governor, is general chairman of the committee in charge of the convocation.

WJZ, Hartford, Conn. (840)  
6:30 p. m.—Good dinner group.  
6:55 News; baseball.  
7 Bryant and Chapman Early Birds.  
7:30 From WEAF.  
8 "Jack says, 'Ask Me Another.'"  
7:45 p. m.—Melody Way Club.  
9 to 10 a. m.—From WEAF.

WJZ, Syracuse, N. Y. (1140)  
7:30 The Hiawathians.  
8 Musical program.  
9 to 10 a. m.—From WOR.  
WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (790)  
7:15 Baseball.  
7:30 p. m.—Hotel Van Currier orchestra.  
8:30 p. m.—Musical program.  
9 to 10 a. m.—From WEAF.

## Radio Program Notes

HENRY HADLEY's legend of old Japan, "The Fate of Princess Kiyo," one of his most delightful works, will be a KPO presentation on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 22, from 8 to 9 o'clock, will be rendered by the Caswell ensemble of musicians and artists, who recently presented over the same station the Amy Woodford-Finden song-cycle, "The Pagoda of Flowers." The Hadley composition contains a wealth of colorful music, introducing the characteristic Japanese melodies throughout.

Another playlet has been written for the KGO Players, and is to be given over KGO, Thursday night, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock. Although the authorship of this playlet, Frances Cavanaugh, has written plays for little theaters and is a writer of short stories, this is her first contribution to radio. KGO will offer "An Hour of Chamber Music" after the drama hour. This concert will be taken from the KFI studio in Los Angeles and is to be distributed over member stations of the Pacific Network.

The Los Angeles studios of the National Broadcasting Company will offer to KFI and the Pacific Coast Network at 9 p. m. Thursday, Sept. 22, a program featuring Robert Hurd, tenor, with Illya Bronson String Octet and Alfred Kastner, harpist. All the instrumentalists are members of the Los Angeles Philharmonic and Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestras. Hurd's splendid tenor voice will be heard to excellent advantage in groups of severely classical songs with accompaniment by the octet.

Benjamin B. Jackson, one of the new prominent band of early radio amateurs has been signed by the Columbia Broadcasting System as technical supervisor. His appointment in this capacity is a step by the Columbia Broadcasting System in its policy of picking the best possible men to insure that the Columbia chain programs will go out to the network with every technical advantage that modern science can give.

Following is a list of Blue Network radio programs which will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company direct from the Crystal Studio at the Fourth Annual Radio World's Fair, Madison Square Garden, New York City, in view of visitors to the show, during the week of Sept. 19 to 24:

Monday, Sept. 19  
7:30-9 p. m.—Opening program of Radio World's Fair; musical program by Roy's Gang.  
Wednesday, Sept. 21  
7-8 p. m.—George Hall and his orchestra.  
7:25-7:30 p. m.—Talk, John B. Kennedy.  
Thursday, Sept. 22  
8-9 p. m.—ECA Radiotone.

Friday, Sept. 23  
8:30-9 p. m.—RCA Radiotone.  
Saturday, Sept. 24  
8:30-10 p. m.—Mediterranean dance band.  
(Hours given are eastern daylight saving time)

B. A. Rolfe has chosen the title "Cosmopolitan New York," for the Coward Comfort hour which will be broadcast through the Red Network from the Crystal studio of the Radio World's Fair, New York City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 22, at 7:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time. This hour is now almost exclusively a New England feature being carried by WEEL, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WCHS, Portland; and WTIC, Hartford.

The National Light Opera Company  
Fall Millinery  
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Handkerchiefs, Belts and Novelty Flowers  
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Dresses and Jewelry  
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Greatest Shoe Value at Cousins—  
\$10  
This one-strap shoe has a Russian-tan calf vamp with matching quarter of brown ooz and genuine lizard underlay. Also in patent leather.  
Just one example of a new special \$10 value.  
Special for Fall.

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## Bulgarian Temperance Societies Steadily Growing in Power

Citizen, Scholastic and Doctor Groups Close Saloons,  
Manufacture Grape Juice, Run Papers, and Join  
Other Modern Movements

SOFIA (Special Correspondence)—The Bulgarian Federation of Temperance Societies, which has just held its annual meeting in the town of Kazanluk, is steadily growing in strength and influence.

It is made up of seven different organizations. First among them may be mentioned the oldest group of temperance workers in the country, the Protestant Temperance Societies, founded by an American, Dr. James Clarke, and at present consisting of 15 branches and numbering not less than 700 members.

Student Members Number 10,000  
The Association of High School Students' Temperance Societies has 130 branches and 16,000 members. This is the most vigorous and enthusiastic section of the temperance army. The Citizens' Societies, which make up the third element in the federation, are growing very rapidly. During the last year they increased from 19 to 90 and now have over 3000 members. There are 27 Teachers' Societies with 800 members. 21 temperance lodges with 700 members and two University Students' Temperance Societies with 150 members. These organizations make up the federation and are forcing the temperance issue ever more to the fore.

This band of young people, teachers, and public leaders, have succeeded in closing the saloons in not a few villages, have created and maintain an extensive temperance press, place many articles in the daily papers and carry on a ceaseless agitation.

Join Vegetarian and Peace Groups  
The temperance societies have set up many little establishments where they make excellent non-alcoholic beverages from grapes, for which there is a good market all through the winter. Most of them support

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BOSTON VETERANS  
WIN PARADE PRIZE  
The silver loving cup which was presented to the Boston Police Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, at the Providence encampment, was placed in care of Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of Boston police, yesterday. James J. Crowley, a patrolman in the harbor police division, who is commander of the police post, presented the cup to the superintendent. The trophy was awarded to the post for military bearing in the parade which featured the recent encampment.

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Philadelphians  
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the vegetarian movement and not a few are fervent advocates of peace. They are in fact, it is generally conceded, working for a better world. This greater activity led the Minister of Education to fear that the temperance societies of the high schools were getting too near politics of the more radical sort, and in response to outside pressure exercised by those who were afraid of the youth being Bolshevized, the work of the high school societies has been suspended. It seems certain, however, that in the fall they will be permitted to elect new officers and under the close supervision of the school authorities will continue their work for a soberer, more prosperous, and happier Bulgaria.

MAINE AUTOMOBILE  
FEES SHOW INCREASE  
AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 2 (Special)—Since the first of the present year to date, the State of Maine has received \$2,439,998 in automobile registration fees, as against \$2,236,731 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$192,358. During the period 124,801 passenger cars, 2113 passenger cars for hire and 23,683 trucks were registered, and 182,193 automobile operators' licenses and 5791 chauffeurs' licenses issued.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY  
St. Joseph Lead Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1927, net profit of \$1,599,774 after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., compared with \$1,154,317 in the first half of 1926.

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Family Wash  
Ironed ready to wear.

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## Radio Programs

### EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME



## LEISURE HOURS OF HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL STUDIED

Parent-Teacher Associations Stress Its Importance—Gain in Rural Libraries

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 21 (Special).—The modern youth problem may best be met through Parent-Teacher Associations in the high schools, providing those organizations make a study of the children's activities outside of the school, according to Mrs. B. F. Langworthy of Chicago, chairman of the committee on Parent-Teacher Associations in the high schools, in reporting before the board of managers of the National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations meeting here.

"We understand the pre-school child and the child in the grammar school," Mrs. Langworthy said, "but when it comes to trying to understand the boy and girl in the high school we throw up our hands."

**Reading on Modern Lines.**  
"Parent-Teacher Associations in the high school need not bother about what their children study. What they need to do is to find out what they do and what they think when they are not in school. Parents of high school children should make it a point to study the child. They should read about the things in which the modern boy and girl are interested."

Miss Florence E. Ward, of Washington, chairman of the Bureau of Rural Life, announced that a conference would be held in Washington on Sept. 26 and 27 at which 100 representatives of rural Parent-Teacher Associations would attend. At this time, she said, problems concerning the country school and home would be discussed. Mrs. Ward is assisted in her work by Miss Julia Conner, of Washington, representing the Better Homes in America.

**Planning Rural Libraries.**  
Miss Julia W. Merrill of Chicago, bureau specialist in library extension for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, told of the work being done by the organization in connection with the American Library Association to bring good reading within reach of children in the rural communities. She declared that the American Library Association could plan the work required to place a library in a community and that the influence of Parent-Teacher Association could be used in having them established. About 50,000 persons are without library service, she said, but these are gradually being reached through circulating libraries advocated by Parent-Teacher organizations.

## JUGOSLAV CONDITIONS DELAY ITALIAN PACT

Mussolini's Envoy Arrives Amid Election Uncertainty

BELGRADE (Special Correspondence).—Concerning the vital and difficult question of relationship between Italy and Yugoslavia, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that recently the Italian Minister at Belgrade, General Bordini, held conversations with Dr. Marinkovic, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Bled, vacation home of King Alexander. They discussed the possibility of direct friendly negotiations for the settlement of all outstanding questions between Italy and Yugoslavia.

It was decided that the negotiations should begin after the parliamentary elections in Yugoslavia, which are to be held in September, and that they should also include the Neptune Conventions, against which there have been many complaints in Yugoslavia since it is alleged, they placed Yugoslavia economically dependent upon Italy.

General Bordini agreed to this postponement and announced to Dr. Marinkovic that he will shortly be visiting Rome, when he will report on the matter to Signor Mussolini.

The postponement of the negotiations is fully justified for two reasons. First, the present Yugoslav Government is an elected, and consequently a provisional, government, and does not possess sufficient authority to settle such a vital question, and so to bind the Government which will be formed as a result of the elections. Secondly, the entire political life of Yugoslavia is absorbed at the moment with the preparations for the elections, so that there is not time to carry on the negotiations and bring about a settlement of relations with Italy. Most of the ministers and politicians are in the provinces carrying on an election campaign on behalf of their parties.

**SHEET MAKERS MORE BUSY.**  
About 20 per cent of the independent sheet steel manufacturers operated at 65 per cent of capacity for the first half of September. Sales increased 22 per cent over the like period last month.

**THE MEASURE OF YOUR CURTAINS.**  
That's the first thing you look to. They're measured before washing, so their original size will be retained exactly. Returned as gently and gracefully as when new.

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## "Meet the Wives of the Presidents, in Their Gowns Rich and Quaint"



Wax Figures of the Wives of American Presidents, Dressed in Gowns of Their Own Times. From Left to Right—Mrs. John Adams, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Roosevelt.

## MOTOR STARTED BY ELECTRICITY FROM ONE HAND

Grid-Glow Relay Device Exhibited at National Tool Builders' Show

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21 (Special).—The grid-glow relay, which transmits power from the human hand to a motor, giving the motor enough energy to start, has furnished the National Machine Tool Builders' Exposition here one of its main attractions.

The energy from the hand is sent to the motor through a tube similar to a radio tube which operates on one-millionth of a watt. It furnishes power enough to start a motor that generates 10,000,000 times the power of the tube.

It was this kind of tube that enabled Judge Elbert H. Gary, late president of the United States Steel Corporation, in passing his hand over his desk in New York to start the motors of a newly electrified steel plant in Pittsburgh.

Westinghouse officials say the grid-glow relay will likely play a great part in the industrial world when it is further developed. At present it is largely in the process of experiment, they said.

The production section of the American Society of Automotive Engineers met here two days in conjunction with the machinery exhibition before going to Detroit for their business sessions.

"The smaller manufacturer is just as much ahead through mass production and its resultant economy as is the larger one," E. P. Blanchard of Bridgeport, Conn., told delegates. "It is mass production which keeps manufacturing costs down, and that is a distinct benefit to the public, which gets it in reduced prices. It allows manufacture of goods of all kinds at lowest possible cost, which reacts to the advantage of all concerned."

## W. C. T. U. TO CRUISE ONLY IN DRY SHIPS

European Tours Planned for Next Summer

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 21 (Special).—Only steamers of the United States Lines are to be used by delegates to the thirteenth convention of the World's W. C. T. U. at Lausanne, Switzerland, next July, it is announced at headquarters here. In announcing the sailing, scheduled for June 30, Mrs. Margaret C. Munne, treasurer of the World's W. C. T. U., pointed out that the president of the United States Lines recently made a frank public statement unqualifiedly in favor of strict enforcement of prohibition.

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## JUGOSLAVS FUND DEBT TO BRITAIN

Agreement on War-Time Aid Calls for £25,500,000 to Be Paid in 62 Years

BELGRADE (Special Correspondence).—The facts regarding the settlement of Yugoslavia's debt to Great Britain and the results which this settlement will have are now available.

During the Great War when Serbia was in enemy occupation, Great Britain gave assistance to Serbia, and together with France, maintained the Serbian Army on the Saloniki front, and equipped it with war matériel.

Serbia had a similar, though smaller, debt to America. In the winter of 1925 an agreement was reached with America for the payment of the American debt, and negotiations are soon to begin with the French Government for the payment of the debt to France.

The recently made agreement with Great Britain fixes the amount of the war debt at £25,500,000. Repayment is to take place within a term of 62 years. The agreement also settles the annual payment which gradually increases. A settlement has also been made concerning the so-called relief debt, given by Great Britain to Yugoslavia after the war.

It is the general conviction here that the settlement of the war debt to Great Britain will undoubtedly have a favorable effect on Yugoslavia's credit abroad. First, since the question had never been settled, the British money market was closed to Yugoslavia, in spite of the fact that British banks were favorably disposed to grant loans. In addition, all economic connections between Yugoslavia and Great Britain suffered on this account. What significance the new situation will have is easy to estimate, in view of the fact that, after America, Great Britain is the only state able to grant to this and other countries any considerable assistance.

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## Social Days in the White House Depicted by Historical Models

Gowns of First Ladies of the Land From 1789 to 1920 Suggest State Receptions of Many Administrations

Washington, D. C. Special Correspondence. THERE is a room in Washington where no voice rises above a whisper, though many people pass through it. The room is long and stately. Its walls bear emblems of other days than these and it has the atmosphere of other times. Many silent forms move about, touched by the gold light of summer afternoons or the gathering gloom of winter evenings. Other forms stand along the center of the room. They also are silent but, unlike the passing crowds, they keep their places. Graceful, with quiet dignity, in the purple velvets and rose satins and blue brocades of times long past, they stand motionless.

When the first light of dawn strikes them, here in the stillness, it finds them dressed in readiness, as did the last rays of the setting sun. At high noon, when the stream of passersby grows thin for a space, these silent figures seem still to stand ready to give audience. These are wax figures of the First Ladies of the Land, and they wear the gowns which their counterparts wore in the Executive Mansion.

It was with the aim of picturing American history, that this collection at the National Museum was begun eight years ago by Mrs. Julian-James in collaboration with Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes.

When Martha Washington became the first "First Lady of the Land" the momentous question of official etiquette was still to be thought out. Harmonizing the strict dignity of European courts with sufficient Republican simplicity, was a knotty point. Martha Washington gave Friday evening levees and she

herself decided to receive her guests seated. Accordingly, her replica to which we first come, is seated. The gown she wears, purchased in colonial days in London, is brocaded in large clusters of the wild flowers of North America, the violet, buttercup, daisy morning-glory and arbutus, while around them swarm North American insects, the fly, the grasshopper, spider, wasp and ladybug. In her hands is a workbag which her own fingers embroidered. The chair she occupies and the table beside her came from Mount Vernon. It was impossible to find a costume actually worn by Martha Jefferson Randolph, one of the two White House ladies in Jefferson's administration. Gone now are the fascinating French gowns in which she quipped it in her father's home. So of the costume worn by this figure only the shawl belonged to her. On a table by her side rest one of her own handkerchiefs and her prayer book.

**Lovely Dolly Madison**  
Born of an English father, Irish mother, and Scotch grandmother, with a Quaker upbringing, Dolly Madison seems to have had the special grace of each type. Presiding during part of Jefferson's and all of Madison's régime, she was a most widely beloved of White House First Ladies. She adorned pretty clothes and early abandoned her Quaker garb. Hurrying along to market one day in a bonny frock with a scarf of lace flying and a swish of silk, a bit of ice on the pavement literally threw her into "the great little Madison's" arms. He gallantly held

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## REGENTS TO SUE STATE BOARD

University of Minnesota Claims Right to Manage Its Own Affairs

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence).—The University of Minnesota will seek through court action to throw off political control in a suit soon to be instituted by the board of regents against the State Commission of Administration and Finance. The university will claim the right to manage its own affairs by virtue of provisions of its original territorial charter, while the state commission, it is understood, will counter by claiming powers under a legislative act of 1925.

Action will be brought by the board of regents on the basis of the refusal of the state commission to allow the university to spend \$45,000 to inaugurate an insurance plan for its employees. The commission contends that the starting of such a plan would establish a precedent for other state institutions, and that the matter is one for settlement by the Legislature. The university's proposal to establish home sites for its professors has also met disapproval by the commission.



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## TEACHERS URGED TO AIM BEYOND MERE TEACHING

Natal Teachers, at Annual  
Parley, Told to Foster  
Home and Civic Ideals

DURBAN, Natal. (Special Correspondence)—Speaking at the twelfth annual conference of the Natal Teachers' Society in Pietermaritzburg recently, the Administrator of the Transvaal, H. H. Hofmeyr, showed that the public had the right to expect teachers to give their pupils new points of contact, not so much knowledge, as interest—interest in the affairs of the nation and of the world.

They should, he maintained, give their pupils the capacity to read intelligently, eagerly and appreciatively, and should develop in the child the capacity for independent thought. He appealed to teachers to train their pupils for citizenship in this country. Children must learn that the future welfare of the land depended on the co-operation of the various elements.

### "A Calling, Not Profession"

Another paper of interest was given by the Rev. Dr. Sormany entitled "In Loco Parentis." Dr. Sormany pointed out that teachers not only represented the state, but also the parents, and then proceeded to outline what he conceived to be the parents' duties toward their children. They had, he said, to provide them with moral training, and train them in their duties toward the community; to have respect for others' rights; to learn to curb self so that the general good might result. Toward the fulfillment of these duties the teacher must play his part. He was a helper, not a substitute. To give the child real education it was necessary to blend the influence of the home and the school. They were living in an age that was attempting the standardization of all things, but human beings could not be treated in this fashion. The human unknown quantity was ever there to complicate the problem.

"May I be allowed to say," Dr. Sormany proceeded, "that you are a calling rather than a profession. A profession is to the intellectual world what a trade is to the manual. One may view the entering into the profession from the point of view of self and from the point of view of others. There is nothing that is wrong in seeking the emoluments and the honor which surrounds the position of teacher. Yet I may say that this is the point of view as it affects self. There is, besides, the desire to give, to bestow oneself in all sincerity and devotedness upon others; there is the fire which wishes to be kindled and spent into flame; there is the good will according to the old saying is diffusive of self; and that is the calling.

"In your calling you stand in the forefront of the battle for the human race; you strive to protect the ideals; you strive to overcome ignorance and prejudice; you strive to help train character, you strive to make good citizens; you strive to train men. Yours to work and polish with energy, the hard, with tact and reverence the brittle souls confided to you. Allow the sunshine of character to filter in upon them through your example. Pour into them the topaz of letters and the ruby of science. Make them to see the wonders of this small world we live in and to reflect gloriously the marvels of heavenly things.

Prof. R. B. Denison of the Natal University College delivered an interesting paper on "Science in the Curriculum of Higher Grade Schools." After outlining the many advantages gained from instruction in natural science, Professor Denison said: "I maintain that a man ideally trained in the above manner can be absolutely worthy of being regarded as a man of culture. A schoolboy trained on these lines will be at least as likely to do well for his country as those whose training at school has been largely the study of Latin and Greek."

### Fortcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Norway—Oslo: Logens Store Sal, 7:30 p. m., October 24, in English.

Sweden—Stockholm (First Church): Auditorium, 8 p. m., English.

England—Lancashire, Burnley: Mechanics' Institute, Manchester Road, 8 p. m., October 11.

Morecambe (First Church): Alhambra, 8 p. m., October 11.

Kochdale (First Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., October 15.

St. Ann's-on-the-Sea (First Church): Lytham, St. David's Road, North, and Knowles Road, 8 p. m., October 13.

London, London (Fourth Church): Alexandra Theatre, Stoke Newington Road, N. 16, 8:15 p. m., October 8.

Yorkshire, York: The Assembly Rooms, Blake Street, 8 p. m., October 14.

Scotland—Lanarkshire, Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrews Hall, 8 p. m., October 6.

Canada—Ontario, Chatham: Church Edifice, 23 First Street, 8 p. m., September 28.

St. Catharines: Welland Hotel, 8 p. m., September 30.

UNITED STATES

California—Anaheim: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 29.

Filmore: Stearns Theatre, 8 p. m., September 25.

Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 526 Pasadena Avenue, 8 p. m., September 25.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., September 28.

Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1249 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., September 30.

Newport Beach: Newport Beach Pavilion, Central Avenue and Twenty-first Street, 8 p. m., September 29.

Oceanside: Palomar Theatre, North Hill Street, 8 p. m., September 25.

Orange: Woman's Club House, 121 South Central Street, 8 p. m., September 30.

San Diego (Second Church): Rums High School Auditorium, Twelfth and A Streets, 8 p. m., September 30.

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell

Street, 8 p. m., September 27.

San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Fellowship Hall, 8 p. m., September 29.

San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 27.

Illinois—Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 27.

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 29.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 29.

Elgin: Universalist Church, 8:15 p. m., September 27.

Joliet: Universalist Church Auditorium, Chicago and Clinton Streets, 8 p. m., September 30.

La Grange: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 29.

Riverside: Church Edifice, North Longcommon and Addison Roads, 8 p. m., September 29.

Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8:15 p. m., September 29.

Springfield: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 27.

Indiana—Carmel: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 25.

South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 27.

Iowa—Dubuque: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 26.

Maline: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 29.

Maryland—Baltimore (First Church): Metropolitan Theatre, Pennsylvania and North Avenue, 8 p. m., September 25.

Metropolitan Theatre, Pennsylvania and North Avenue, 8 p. m., September 25.

University Parkway, West of Canterbury Road, 8:15 p. m., September 26.

Cumberland: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., September 27.

Massachusetts—Marborough: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 26.

Ware: Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., September 28.

Minnesota—Fairbault: Church, 310 Third Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., September 25.

Lake City: City Hall Building, 2:30 p. m., September 25.

Winona: Church Edifice, Main and Eighth Streets, 8 p. m., September 25.

Wilmar: 8 p. m., September 24.

Missouri—Mt. Washington: Mt. Washington Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., September 25.

Nebraska—Arcadia: Electric Theatre, 8 p. m., September 27.

Beatrice: Church Edifice, Eighth and Ella Streets, 8 p. m., September 26.

Fairbury: Bonham Theatre, 8 p. m., September 29.

Grand Island: Liederkreis Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 30.

Lincoln: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 30.

North Platte: Church Edifice, 620 West Sixth, 8 p. m., September 29.

Sioux Falls: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 25.

New Hampshire—Keene: Masonic Auditorium, 31 West Street, 8 p. m., September 30.

Littleton: Church Edifice, 12 Pleasant Street, 8 p. m., September 26.

New Mexico—Albuquerque: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., September 26.

New York—Cortland: First Baptist Church, 8:15 p. m., September 26.

Great Kills: Staten Island (Seaside) Church, New Dorp, Staten Island; Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., September 26.

Hornell: Woodbury Universalist Church, 8 p. m., September 27.

Johnstown: Court House, 3:30 p. m., September 25.

New Rochelle: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., September 26.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 27.

West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., September 26.

Radio: Station WJCA, 810 Kilocycles.

Ontario: Church of the Universalist, Ford Avenue, 8 p. m., September 27.

Syracuse: Church Auditorium, 728 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., September 26.

Ohio—Bluffton: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 27.

Painesville: Park Theatre, 8 p. m., September 25.

St. Paul: School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., September 25.

Oregon—Eugene: Laraway Hall, 8 p. m., September 25.

Pennsylvania—Lancaster: Odd Fellows Hall, West Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., September 30.

Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Ambassador Theatre, 5542 Baltimore Avenue, 8:30 p. m., September 25.

Stroudsburg: Stroud Theatre, 8 p. m., September 25.

Virginia—Bellingham: American Theatre, 8 p. m., September 28.

Everett: Church Edifice, Thirtieth and Colby, 8 p. m., September 26.

Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Eighth Avenue and Seneca Street, 8 p. m., September 30.

Seattle (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4709 Thirty-sixth Avenue, South, 8 p. m., September 25.

Tacoma (Second Church): Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 27.

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Wis



# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## New Ways to Prepare Chicken

**I**N ALMOST every household chicken is prepared at least once a week, but generally in not more than two ways, for these are established favorites with the family. Of course, the homemaker wants everybody to enjoy the meal, but she often wonders if it would not be a good plan to try new methods to see if some other dishes might not prove as popular as her old ways of cooking the bird. Then comes the difficulty of getting tried recipes. Here are a few for her assistance.

### Hot Chicken Loaf

Clean and disjoint a chicken and simmer it in enough water to cover, until the meat is tender but not falling from the bones. Remove from the broth, pick the meat from the bones, discarding all skin and gristle, and cut it into pieces not larger than an inch across. If this preparation is made the day before the loaf is to be baked, strain two cupsful of the broth over the meat, cover, and set aside in a cold place until the chicken will not dry out. When ready to use, strain off the broth.

Put the inside of a loaf of bread into coarse crumbs and put a layer of the crumbs into a well-buttered baking dish. Dot generously with butter and cover with a layer of chicken. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, a few gratings of onion and a little minced parsley, using two tablespoonsful of parsley for the whole dish. Alternate the layers of crumbs and chicken, having crumbs on top. Bring the chicken broth to a boil, pour over the loaf, and bake in a hot oven at least 45 minutes, until the dish is heated through and the top is golden brown.

### Chicken Paprika

Disjoint enough fowl to weigh 3½ pounds. Split together, ¼ cupful of flour, ½ teaspoonful of salt and 2½ cupsful of paprika. Roll the pieces in this mixture until all are well coated. In a spider heat ¼ of a cupful of butter and carefully fry each piece until nicely browned. Put the meat into a casserole and add ¼ of a teaspoonful of grated onion and 1½ cupsful of hot rich milk. Simmer slowly on top of the stove, or bake in the oven, closely covered, until the meat is tender—about 2½ hours.

### Pineapple Chicken

Cut up enough fresh pineapple to make ¼ of a cupful, sprinkle with 2 tablespoonsful of brown sugar and brown in 3 tablespoonsful of melted butter. If canned pineapple is used, only 1 tablespoonful of sugar will be required. Blend smoothly with the butter 4 tablespoonsful of flour, then slowly turn in 1 cupful of chicken stock, stirring all the while, and season to taste with salt. Cook until boiling and thickened, add 2 cupsful of cold diced cooked chicken and simmer until the meat is heated through.

Have ready slices of hot toast that have had one side quickly dipped into boiling salted water. Put the slices on the plates or on a large platter, wet sides up. Pour over them melted butter, then the chicken mixture. Sprinkle with chipped salted almonds and serve hot.

### Chicken Timbales

Butter gem pans or other individual molds and fill them ¾ full with thin white sauce generously seasoned with chopped green or red pepper. Put through the food chopper sufficient cold cooked chicken to

make 1½ cupfuls. Rub the meat to a paste, gradually adding the yolks of 3 eggs, ½ cupful of heavy cream and 1-3 of a cupful of rich chicken stock that has been seasoned highly with chopped onion, salt and pepper. Beat the whites of 3 eggs until they are stiff and fold lightly into the mixture. Fill the molds with this preparation and set them into a pan of boiling water. Cover with a buttered paper and bake until firm in a moderate oven. Remove from the molds to a hot serving dish and garnish each mound with a sprig of parsley. As the timbales come from the molds the sauce runs down over them. Veal may be used in this dish instead of chicken, if desired.

### Chicken Cutlets

Mix together: 2 cupsful of cold cooked chicken, cut into dice, 3 tablespoonsful of chopped mushrooms, 1 teaspoonful of salt, ½ teaspoonful of onion juice and 2 tablespoonsful of lemon juice. Melt in a frying pan 2 tablespoonsful of butter and blend with it 1 tablespoonful of flour. Add slowly, stirring constantly, 1 cupful of rich milk or cream. When the white sauce is thick, add the chicken and cook 3 minutes longer. Beat 2 eggs, stir them into the white sauce and remove immediately from the fire. Pour into a shallow pan that has been rinsed with cold water and set aside to become very cold. Shape into cutlets and dip each into fine bread crumbs. Slightly beat an egg, dilute with 1 tablespoonful of water and beat until the two are incorporated. Dip each cutlet into this liquid, then into more sifted crumbs. Set aside to dry. At serving time, fry in deep hot fat. A frying basket helps greatly in preserving the shape. Serve hot with chicken gravy or with a thin white sauce to which has been added finely chopped mushrooms to suit the taste.

### Crumbed and Baked Chicken

After the chicken is cleaned, split it open at the back and flatten it out. Season inside and out with salt. Fasten wings and legs in place with skewers, then place the chicken in a baking pan, flat-side down. Pour 1 cupful of hot water into the pan after rubbing a layer of soft butter over the fowl and sprinkling it with finely-sifted bread crumbs. Brown delicately in a hot oven, then cover with another pan and let the meat simmer until tender in reduced heat. A young chicken will require about ¾ of an hour, but a roasting fowl will take about twice as long. The bottom of the pan must be kept covered with water. When the chicken is done, lift it out and add enough water in the pan to make about a cupful of liquor. Thicken with flour in the

usual manner, season with salt and pepper and serve the gravy from a gravy boat.

### Croûte Chicken

Cook for about 5 minutes ¼ of a shallot, finely chopped, in 4 tablespoonsful of butter. Lacking a shallot, ¼ of a small onion may be used. Blend with the butter 5 tablespoonsful of flour and stir until the flour is well-browned. Pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, ¼ of a cupful each of chicken stock and strained stewed tomatoes. Cook until thickened, then season with 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice, ¼ of a teaspoonful of salt and ¼ of a teaspoonful of pepper. Cut into small cubes enough cooked chicken to make 1½ cupfuls and turn the meat into the top of a double boiler. Pour the sauce over the chicken and leave it to stand at least 15 minutes over hot water so the meat will absorb some of the sauce.



Portrait Head of a Baby by Queen Holden, Who Specializes in Drawing Children

## Put Things Away Clean

London, Eng.

**T**HOUSANDS of women are now unpacking their trunks after the holidays, and, looking at soiled frocks and hats, they wonder whether it is worth while to have them cleaned again, since summer seems to be over. "Better put them away for the winter and have them cleaned when they are needed," many decide. Such a decision is a grave mistake, for nothing is more injurious to materials of every kind than dirt. Dirt destroys the fibers of the material; it deteriorates the colors, and it attracts moths, besides which, it gets so firmly embedded that stains become exceedingly difficult to remove, and the garment itself will never be restored to its fresh daintiness.

It is truly astonishing how much dirt and dust accumulate in even the most carefully brushed woolen clothing. Summer-weight suits should be given a thorough beating and a dry-cleaning, with special attention to stains; and should be well pressed with a hot iron used over a damp cloth. If the garments are to be packed away in a box during the winter, however, the pressing can be left until they are to be worn again.

Another good way of treating serges and gabardines is to sponge them carefully with warm water to which a little household ammonia has been added; while very soiled woolen fabrics respond gratefully to washing in

warm water with ox-gall or quilla (sage) bark. More than any other material, deteriorate very rapidly unless put away perfectly clean. Cotton goods should be well laundered and thoroughly dried. Starching and ironing can be left until the frocks are needed again the following summer.

Then there are light hats to be dealt with. For light felt hats there is nothing better than a paste of powdered magnesia and water. Spread this all over the hat and brush off when dry. Dark felt hats may be sponged with a strong solution of ammonia and water. White straw hats may be cleaned with fresh breadcrumbs, or a paste of sulphur powder moistened with lemon juice. The latter should be spread on and brushed off when dry. It bleaches as well as cleans. All trimmings must, of course, be removed from the hat before the cleaning process.

All mackintosh garments should be carefully sponged with lukewarm water, and a pure Castile soap may be used for stains and very dirty parts. Bathing costumes should never be put away until they have been well washed and rinsed in fresh water.

### Corn Filling

To each 3 cupsful of grated green corn—or 2 cupsful of canned corn—allow 1 well-beaten egg, 1 tablespoonful of melted butter, ½ of a teaspoonful of salt and 1 tablespoonful of bread crumbs.

## Her Vocation and Avocation Is Drawing Babies

**M**OST people feel contented if the work by means of which they earn their daily bread is interesting but not too exacting. If they have an agreeable avocation to yield entertainment in leisure hours. Miss Queen Holden, of Long Island City, is fortunate in the fact that her vocation and avocation go hand in hand. She makes her living—and a very good living it is too, for a girl of 19—by drawing babies. This particular joy of this is that she adores babies and is never happier than when she can be with them.

Miss Holden was born and spent her early life in Pennsylvania, where she attended the Radnor High School in Wayne, and the Industrial Art School in Philadelphia, for which

that he sent for Miss Holden, asked to see her sketches and at once arranged for her to illustrate some new fashions for children. Finding out that she had a clever knack, too, for writing jingles, he asked her to supply four-line stanzas with each of her illustrations, by way of caption. Some of these are quite clever, and the verses plus the pictures form very attractive display advertisements. For these Miss Holden is paid on the basis of piece work and she is able to do them at home.

Finally the girl was urged to take her sketches to a publisher of juvenile works. The first firm approached gave her an order for a record book to be entitled "Our Baby."

"The editor explained to me," she told the writer, "that my drawings were done on an entirely too elaborate scale to be practical. He showed me what lines to follow in order to produce the best advertising economy to make it commercially possible. When I had completed this first book to his order he commissioned me to prepare a

second one with the title, 'All About Our Baby.' The idea for this was furnished by Miss Mary June Perks. Miss Holden is now working on a very large order for a well-known Boston firm, which consists of two series of illustrated juvenile books. "What medium do you use for your work?" the interviewer inquired. "For my infants' and children's patterns I employ pen and ink, but for magazines and books I make use of pastel and water color as well as ink."

"Do you ever do portrait studies?" "Yes, I have done quite a number of them, but at present my regular magazine work and my books absorb me, so that I haven't much time for portraits. Then, too," she added with a little laugh, "babies are not always very good sitters, and a good deal of time may be consumed, first in getting the right pose and then in getting the child to keep it long enough for a likeness to be caught."

Miss Holden is fortunate in having found her métier thus early, and also in having an ambition and a high standard for her work which always push her forward.

## A Literary Kindergarten

**T**HE kindergarten of the writing profession is what some of the writing fraternity call the trade paper field. It is that, in a way. It is also a field where the person ambitious to write and unable to find a foothold can by diligent tillage earn a living from the very start, and a surprisingly good living as she gets to be an expert in any one or more lines.

First, the reader may ask, what are trade papers? They are chiefly purveyors of trade news, localized according to their field, and each catering in a remarkably well-defined fashion to its own particular trade. Every trade has its trade journals, and each trade journal editor wants a certain definite type of material which his readers have come to expect. This material is designed to keep the people in the trade posted as to their profession as a whole and to bring to them detailed news of all new developments in their particular trade.

There are advertising journals, architectural, automobile, baking, banking, building journals, trade papers that are published for retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers in every field. There are papers for the garment trade, the furniture trade, the hardware trade, the grocery trade—in fact, a list of the trade papers published there are 200 pages, listing trade journals and their needs.

### What Trade Papers Buy

Now, just what do these papers buy? They buy straight news articles when the news affects the trade the paper reaches. They buy inspirational articles, sales plans, window decoration articles, biographical articles about men and women in the trade, and they buy department material.

The experience of the writer covers the paper mills, the paper jobbing field, the perfumery field, the gift field and the china and glass field, and dates back over seven years when she made trade paper work her vocation and other types of writing her avocation.

Perhaps personal experience will be illuminating. Forced to move on account of family affairs from the east to an Ohio town in the heart of the paper mill district, the writer learned that the trade journal called the Paper Mill had no correspondence in that section. A letter to the editor brought her a list of his needs, and necessitated spending two days a week traveling up and down the Miami valley visiting the paper mills for news. The editor wrote that he would put no limit on the amount of material she brought in additional in that section, so this trade paper correspondent worked hard and long.

It was her first experience of this sort, and the first interview with a busy mill official was approached a bit timorously. But the official was

anxious to get before the trade news of his mill's activity, and he was cordially, itself. All the writer knew about interviewing was that if the question, who, where, when, why and how were answered, that the answers would constitute a story.

The news satisfied the editor, who soon wrote that there would be a meeting of the superintendents' association—the men who run the production end of the mills—and asked the writer to cover it, reporting every detail as fully as possible. She knew firsthand and took this literally, reporting verbatim all the speeches and the following discussions, every word of which the editor used. This led to the development of a special department for superintendents, and the writer's suggestion that she write biographical sketches of the various mill superintendents met with approval.

### Finding Opportunities

This paper paid a very low rate—20 cents a column inch—but it used enough material from the Miami Valley to bring in quite sizable checks. Meanwhile, all diffidence as to approaching men for interviews vanished, and the writer developed something of an ability to tell whether a situation presented a saleable story. When family affairs moved her back to New York, it was just in time to cover a paper trade convention—her first experience of this sort.

Meantime, in the Miami Valley, she had undertaken to supply monthly reviews of the local paper mill situation to four other paper trade journals, which brought in additional income and in no way interfered with the original news work.

In New York she found no paper mills, so turned her knowledge of the paper trade to serving the paper

jobbers' journals. Then came an opportunity to write several departments for a journal belonging to the building trade. This led to some feature articles for the same paper, which was trying to abolish certain unfair situations.

Next came work for a paper serving department store buyers of china, glass and lamps. This paper, published in the West, wanted a weekly department of 2000 words, consisting of news of the New York importers and wholesalers, what new goods were offered, and personal items. This department flourished, and two additional illustrated departments were added, and then came orders for feature articles describing new show rooms, leading individuals for achievements, etc.

### Selling Advertising

And from this grew another big possibility in the trade paper field, the selling of advertising. This is probably the only field of journalism where the selling of advertising is combined with news gathering. In the gathering of news one makes the acquaintance of the heads of businesses, and it is to these people the advertising solicitor must go. Therefore, the contacts made in gathering news are invaluable when one goes to sell advertising.

Practical trade paper will permit the writer to sell space for advertising on a commission basis in connection with news work. It is from this that the large incomes in the trade paper field come. From 10 to 25 per cent have been offered the writer as compensation for selling space. It is congenial work—at least to this reporter—and comes about casually as part of reporting. In another article further details of this work will be discussed.

## A Window Arrangement

The writer recently saw at the home of a friend an interesting window arrangement. This friend lives in an apartment and the bedroom is very dark, having next to another tall building, yet the room itself is actually aglow with sunlight and color, due to the artistic arrangement of the drapery.

The window is the average size, and next to the glass a very neat pattern in net is used, hanging straight from the top, with just a little fullness. The side draperies are of plain yellow voile. Across the top of the window, as a valance, is a strip of the plain yellow probably 18 inches wide, and set on this are 5 or 8 narrow ruffles of delicate shades of voile, in pink, blue, lavender, yellow, green and peach, and on the bottom of the side drapes of yellow, these hues are used in the same way, making a beautiful effect when the side drapery is drawn back with flower ties-backs (such as were described on the Women's Enterprise Page of The Christian Science Monitor on April 5) of the same colors. The room is powdered in a light tone, most of the colors being introduced in a dainty flower border. This harmony of colors has transformed an otherwise dark room into one of loveliness and light which is well called by its occupant her rainbow room.

## A Simple Way to Make Grape Juice

Grape juice is a most refreshing drink. Many housewives fill their shelves with a supply made in their own kitchens, and many others would like to do so were it not for the laborious process which they have always seen used.

Those who like this wholesome drink will be glad to learn of a greatly simplified method by which it can be made with no lessening of the quality of the juice. Into a quart fruit jar put one heaping cupful of stemmed grapes; add one cupful of granulated sugar; fill to overflowing with actively boiling water, then seal.

By using this method one may put up a quart or two of grapes at a time, as they are at hand. Moreover, when the juice is drained off for drinking, the grapes themselves will be found cooked and plump and, with the addition of a little sugar, make a very acceptable sauce. Certainly when this method is once tried it will be welcomed as a great relief from the boiling, straining, bottling and sealing of the old way.



## Be Your Daintiest Self

Preserve your alluring daintiness with Putnam. A few drops used like bluing in the rinsing water keep colors clear and beautiful in silk underwear, hosiery, etc.

Putnam No-Kolor Black—removes all color from all fabrics—enables re-dyeing or tinting any color desired.

Send 10 cents for Booklet, "100 Ways of Beautifying the Home and Wardrobe—by Dyeing, Tinting and Bleaching." FREE sample package of dye included. Specify color desired.

Address Dept. U

Putnam Footwear Dyes, Quincy, Ill.

## PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

for Tinting or Dyeing



WHOLE wheat is as different from denatured wheat as skimmed milk is from whole milk. Ralston is made of whole wheat. That's why it is found on the training tables of athletes, where vigor is so absolutely essential.

## Ralston The Whole Wheat Cereal



## A Delicious Dressing for FISH

3 parts hot melted butter, 1 part LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



## Now it's the FULLER BROOM

which you will especially want to see when the Fuller Man calls to tell you of the many ways he can help to solve the cleaning problems in the home. You will like its Aztec fiber.

To get Fuller Service before the Fuller Man calls, call your Fuller Man, phone local Fuller Brush Co. branch or write the Hartford, Conn., factory.

## FULLER BRUSHES

## Yes—"Off-Color" Teeth can now be lightened

Accept full 10-day tube of this special film-removing method that leading dental authorities urge. Your teeth are not naturally dull... simply clouded by a dingy film.

Dental science has discovered that one's teeth are seldom naturally "off color." Hence you can now restore them to dazzling clearness.

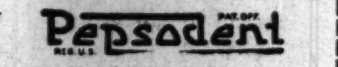
Run your tongue across your teeth. You will feel a sort of film, coating them, a film ordinary dentifrices won't clear off successfully.



Thus leading dental authorities now widely urge a new-type, film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent, different from all others.

Put old ways aside. Get Pepsodent at any drug store. Ten-day tube sent free to start you.

**FREE** Mail Coupon for 10-Day Tube to THE PEPSODENT COMPANY Dept. 2068, 1104 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.



The New-Day Quality Dentifrice Endorsed by World's Dental Authorities

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Mothers

## Here's the Ideal Sleeping Garment for Your Children

MADE of a new kind of knitted fabric—with an inner surface of soft cotton and an outer layer of part wool for warmth—both in one single thickness—light weight, fine quality, non-shrinking, clean, odorless.

## Minneapolis Sleeping Garments Bi-Knit

keep the children warm even when the covers are thrown off. Made full size, carefully tailored, neatly finished. They retain their comfortable fit and give long service. Double soles in feet, non-breakable rubber buttons. Size 0 to 12. If you cannot obtain them at your Dry Goods Store, write for circular and prices.

Minneapolis Knitting Works Minneapolis, Minn.



Infants' Shirts and Bands. Children's Union Suits and Waist Union Suits.







## THE HOME FORUM

## Poetry for Pleasure the Plea of a Partisan

IN ANY attempt to discuss the poetry of today, it has to be remembered that it is of necessity the chaotic outcome of chaotic times, that nowadays when the world is in what can only be described as a state of upheaval, when almost everything has undergone a process of drastic and radical change, when old beliefs are shaken and long cherished ideals shattered, it is only to be expected that our literature should reflect in no small measure the general kaleidoscopic colors of the age.

In poetry no less than in other branches of literature, this disintegrating, irregular tendency is very strongly manifested, and it is difficult to bring into line for purposes of discussion the varied forms of verse which are being turned out by the prolific pen of present-day writers. From the somewhat tangled mass, however, two main classes stand out and these may, very roughly, be termed the Realists, and the imaginative poets.

Sir Philip Sidney said that the aim of poetry is to please, "to hold children from plays and old men from the chimney corner," but these Realists do not as a rule fulfill even the first requirements of this ideal. Nothing could be more displeasing to eye and ear than the pictures conjured up by these so-called Realists who seem to forget entirely that many thousands of things which are intensely actual are as well most exquisitely beautiful. There seems to be only one reason for the existence at all of the Realists, and that is, that by an absolutely unhampered exposition of facts they may so expose the burdens under which many people struggle as to bring about some amelioration of their lot. Truly a fine aim, but one that would surely be better achieved in prose. Through this medium the writer could exercise to the full his untrained candor which, admittedly, is his most powerful weapon. He would not be hindered by such artificial restrictions as he must perforce con-

cede to verse and where his characters would not be called upon to speak in rhymed couplets! It is at any rate reasonable to suppose that there would come out of this treatment something to borrow a phrase from the Realists themselves—more "true to life" than anything which could be achieved in verse.

Realism with many of the moderns seems not to be a strong weapon to be used in a special cause—and there seems no other reason for employing it at all—but a mere excuse for the cynic to stress all that is sordid in business life. But this is as false as any other kind of artificiality. It is just as much an error to exaggerate the bad as to overestimate the good. Many Realists love to seize upon some object which is sufficiently ugly and by a so-called candor fashion it into the most repellent picture that the thoughts of men can conjure up. And for no purpose. One does not grudge the writer his full meed of praise for his skill. But why choose these things on which to use his precious poet's art? There can surely be no banality more pernicious in the effect than the cry of art for art's sake. It is grotesque that it should be thought as high an achievement to paint a cabbage as to limn a beautiful interpretation of the Master. Professor Gilbert Murray in the preface to a book on verse by Oxford students, although he emphasizes the value of rebellion against the amusements of the Tennyson tradition seen in the "realism" of the present day, says:

"I do believe that a rose has, as a rule, more beauty than a cabbage; and a sunset lagoon than Baker Street in a fog. Except at rare moments of one-sided inspiration I find far more poetical emotion and life and happiness in reading the *Eclogues* and *Vergil* and *Milton* than in either *Strindberg* or the daily paper or the price list of Harrods Stores."

Poetry, some of us think, should be held sacred to the cause of beauty—how else can it please? Let us do our teaching our social reform, our waking of the people to a sense of their mutual responsibility, in prose (and more effectively so) and let us guard our poetry for pleasure and our happiness.

But poetry if it is to live must deal with essentials. It must in fact be beautiful and not merely pretty. Beauty, of course, is not only the pleasant side of living, it stands for all things that have in them the ultimate good. Stevenson has said, "Not only love and the fields and the bright face of danger, but sacrifice and unmerited suffering are all things that have in them the ultimate good." It is curious to note how all the poems that have lived have dealt with the immutable themes of existence. The poets write in spite of the modern cynic. There is, after all, nothing new and strange in the presentation of it, the different shades of thought and idea which inform a particular age or generation or school.

All this, however, touches only on beauty of thought, the central idea about which is woven the whole fabric of the poem, but apart from elements, beauty of words and beauty of form, without which, however exquisite the idea, no poem can be called perfect. For how should a lovely thought be clothed save in beautiful words?

Those who deal in technicalities will tell us that a perfect poem is fashioned by the judicious use of onomatopoeia—by alliteration, by reiteration and by meter, and there is no doubt that this is so. But those of us who read poetry simply because we love it will find, when all is said and done, that we are still unable to discover a name for that baffling quality of genius which alone inspires the true poet and leaves us speechless by its beauty. It is of the very poet himself, as intangible as the fragrance of a musk rose or the chatter of birds after rain. What is it, after all, that makes a mere jangling rhyme of lines like "Little Jack Horner sat in a corner," and the most unquestionable poetry of the past, ignoring all rules and setting aside all care?

In spite of all these rules of rhyme and meter are undoubtedly needed for the beauty of the whole, and it is only the genius who can cast away the shackles of established form and cleave out fresh ways for himself. He will not go awry if he has the music of the poet within him. So many of the moderns, in an endeavor to convey originality of treatment, ever seeking after a new sensation, ignoring all rules and setting aside a succession of lines of indeterminate length, evolve a collection of sounds that fall most distressingly upon a sensitive ear. They seek at Tennyson yet achieve no what of his majesty.

Perhaps it is not to be expected that harmonious thoughts and expressions, and settled ideas, should come from a generation which has suffered the mental upheaval of ours. There is an element of self-consciousness, of introspection, which cannot but detract from the all-important quality of spontaneity, which latter is sadly lacking in spite of the license afforded by the departure from traditional form. An adjustment can only come with experience in living, with the shaking down of the disintegrated circumstances which have been peculiar to our time. This is essentially a transitional period, a time of experiment—and experiment has ever been wasteful. We are the heirs of the past and trustees of the future. The torch of beauty has been handed to us out of that past and it is for us to hand it on, dimmed, peradventure, or flickering, but alight, into the darkness of the future.

## Japanese Pagoda

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
They tell us proudly that at Horyuji  
The great pagoda  
Of natural wood and dust-gray tiles  
Dates from twelve hundred years  
ago.

The wind comes before a storm  
And moves great cypress branches  
sedately  
Up and down,  
Bending them unwillingly against  
the gray sky.

The touches of turquoise on the  
bronze beam ends  
Are but the sign of age.  
Someriness is everywhere  
Against a dull sky.  
Men boast of the pagoda's many  
years,  
But to me the joy comes to see  
That sparrows nest in the old eaves.

DOROTHY ROWE

## Coming Brilliancy

Here and there, throughout our rolling landscape, and all along our roadsides, nature is seen kindling the first little blazes of color, which soon will spread out in one continuous flame of gorgeous color.

The old sumac bushes, that hug closely to the old gray stone walls, are the first to feel the touch of autumn; and right here, in the midst of their dark green leaves, nature starts the first tiny blaze of red. The blueberry and huckleberry, with their pasture neighbors, vie with each other in their particular shades of purples and browns, which so enhance the beauties of the broken hillsides at this time of the year. The maples that dot the woody landscapes seem over eager to show their newest shades of autumn styles.

The days grow shorter perceptibly; the dawn and the dusk approach each other more quickly, but we are more than compensated for our loss in time by the ever-increasing beauties that are being revealed to us.

The late afternoon skies are now beyond description of mere words. The deep blue skies of summer, with their soft, white clouds, are replaced by the most gorgeous streaks of purple and of pastel shades, bordered or edged with flaming reds and gold.

At the first touch of frost, the whole panorama that unfolds before our enraptured gaze bursts forth in a riot of flaming colors, and the crisp freshness of the air stimulates a sense of buoyancy that breeds a joy past description.

## The Alternative

On Saturday Jonathan did not go to school as usual; and this was fortunate, as Saturday was the right morning for picking the daisies.

They had, in the early part of this summer, been extremely puzzled about the daisies. It was such a curious thing how one day they were all there in their dear white and gold clumps, and the next—not a trace of them could be found. When Jonathan chanced upon the solution of the mystery he could hardly believe his eyes. That Cuckoo-spit! even Jonathan didn't know that there was not their gardener's real name, but a sobriquet bestowed by Laurence—though Cuckoo-spit, trusty and kind, should go over the lawn in the early morning with a dreadful machine designed to carry away everything of the slightest interest, leaving only the dull, cropped grass! It was incredible. Jonathan approached him and (sturdy) socked legs set wide apart delivered his indignant protest. Baby came to Jonathan's hand, her bosom heaving with emotion.

Cuckoo-spit rubbed his chin. "Well, see here, Master Jonathan. I was to leave them daisies, your dad, he'd up and say I hadn't done me work. Them daisies is a hearse-rose."

"Our daddy's not crool," said Jonathan. "It's a story when you say he wants the daisies cut up."

Cuckoo-spit leaning on the handle of the mowing machine, looked sincerely troubled.

"Well, now, Master Jonathan, there is your daddy. S'pose you go and ax him dreck like he said."

There was daddy at the garden door. His glance fell upon the children, and a smile solicited their company.

They approached the high court of appeal. Jonathan stated their case, stammering a little in his agitation.

"An' he says—'an' he says you telled him to do it. He says the daisies is a—' He paused, memory failing. What was the exact term of opprobrium which Cuckoo-spit had used?"

"High-thaw," he slaped shrilly, on the brink of tears.

It is very strange that with grown-ups there should be so little connection between laughter and funniness. Jonathan couldn't have laughed if a clown had been turning somersaults on the gravel walk. The children waited, round-eyed and severe, till the misplaced parody should pass. It did pass, leaving their parent as grave as the occasion demanded.

"The whole thing," he explained, "is due to a mistake. It's not really my mistake, or Cuckoo-spit's, but the daisies. When they saw the nice green grass on our lawn they mistook it for one of the fields where they are always welcome. They didn't know that garden grass is different, and has to be kept short and smooth so that you can roll croquet balls on it."

"Jonathan thought it over. 'Very well, then. The kindest thing is to dig 'em up an' plant 'em in a field. Baby an' I'll do it. Tell Cuckoo-spit to wait.'"

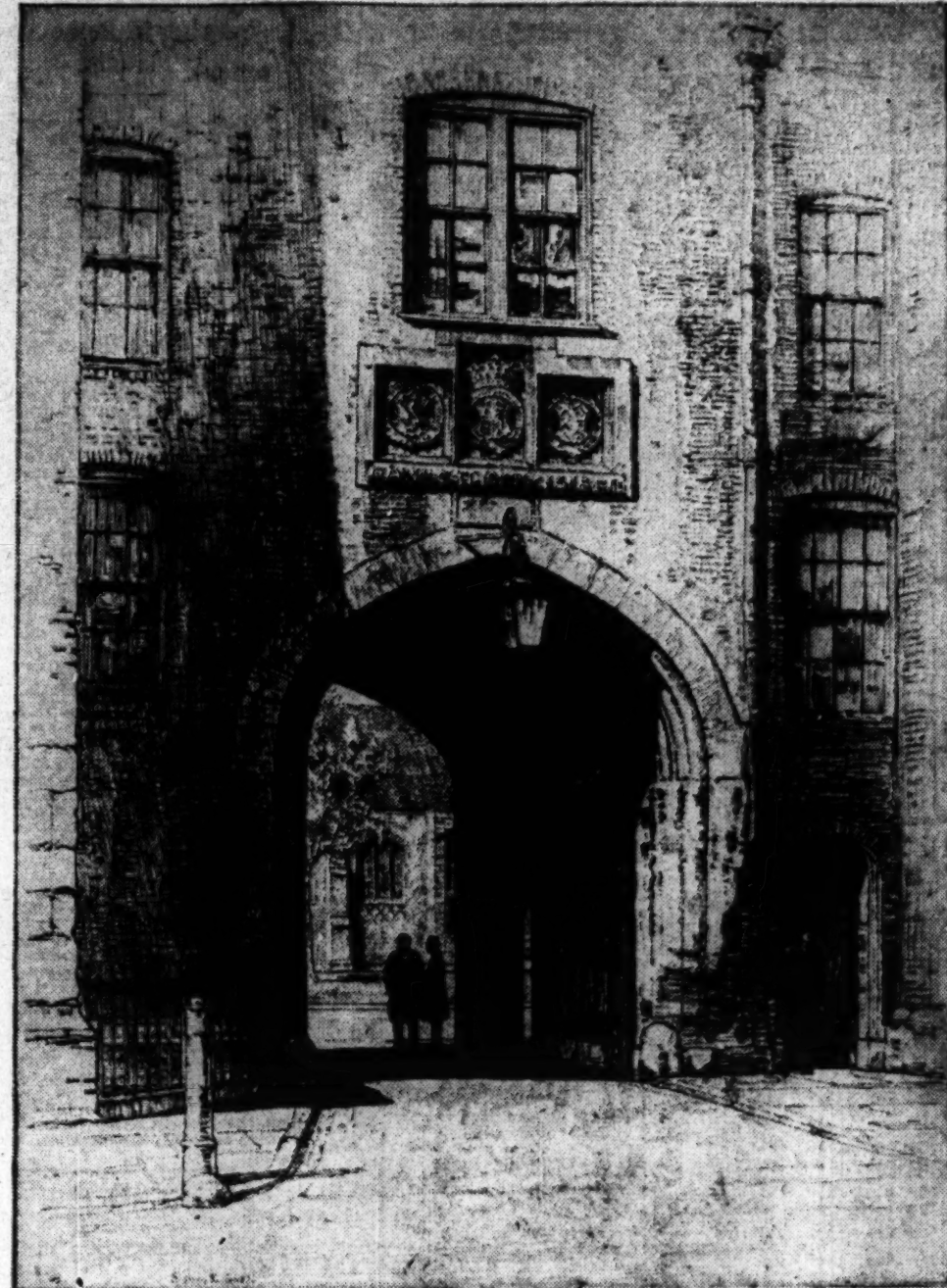
"Where are you off to?" daddy inquired, for Jonathan had turned in the direction of the tool-shed.

"Going to fetch a spade—going to dig 'em up."

"How about picking them?" daddy suggested tactfully. "I think they would like to be picked and made into a pretty chain."

So it came to be a solemn rite, this picking of the daisies once a week and threading them into chains to hang on Nana or mummy or Aunt Jennifer, or even Cuckoo-spit himself if he happened to have done anything else that deserved recognition.

From "The House Made With Hands," by the author of "Miss Tiverton Goes Out" and "This Day's Madness."



Reproduced by permission of Messrs. James Connell & Sons, London.  
The Gatehouse, Lincoln's Inn. From an Etching by Sydney R. Jones.

OF ALL old English gatehouses, few command themselves more to the lover of such venerable and glorious structures than the one leading from Lincoln's Inn Fields. It stands among its less conspicuous neighbors in respectful dignity, headless of modern traffic and of the countless pedestrians who through four centuries have passed under its venerable archway. There are gatehouses grander, more imposing and far more elaborate than the subject of our illustration, but there is in it a solid and serene simplicity which is impressive.

Gazing at it, your thought travels back these hundreds of years, to the date of its construction, A. D. 1518, by Sir Thomas Lovell, whose arms still appear at the head of the arch. Even in this democratic age an old coat-of-arms is effective. Lincoln's Inn, into which the gatehouse leads, derived its name from De Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who here, in the early fourteenth century, had his house and garden, and the Inn dates from about this time. Historic associations of the place, however, carry one still further back, for where the Inn was built formerly stood a palace of the Bishop of Chichester.

Through the archway one catches a glimpse of the old Hall, the present Hall dating from 1606, when it was rebuilt. Its library, which was founded in 1497, has the distinction of being the oldest in London, and among its thirty thousand volumes there are a great number of rare old books and a comprehensive collection of valuable manuscripts. Many famous men have been associated with Lincoln's Inn, a phalanx which from Sir Thomas More extends to William Penn and Disraeli. On the left side of the gateway, the windows shown in the print, lived Cromwell's secretary, Thurloe, and the celebrated Thurloe State Papers were discovered in the ceiling of an attic. On what authority I know not, but William Shakespeare is said to have passed often under this truly historic gateway.

The artist has with sympathy and veneration grasped the character of this noble edifice, and rendered it in all its sturdy simplicity, without indulging in any undue elaboration.

Colors, colors, everywhere glow and glance and ray:  
Every bird-note is a rapture  
Which, if my two hands could capture,  
Might prove to be a shiny thing,  
Brighter than the brightest wing!

A wonder-web of silver flashing on the bay:  
Where the far sails dip and cluster,  
Every sheet is spread with lustre,  
Every arc cuts flaming arcs,  
All the sand is filled with sparks.

Roses run like laughing children, all along the way:  
Every gray old ledge is rifted  
With their ruddiness, uplifted  
In a pennant, rippling high,  
On the radiance of the sky.

Any heart would go a-singing of bright things today!

ANNE CLEVELAND CHERRY.

## Nachsinnen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ZU ALLEN Zeiten hat die materielle Welt nach Erlösung von sich selbst getrachtet. In der Heiligen Schrift lesen wir die ersten Gebete der Propheten, die um geistige Erhebung und um die Fähigkeit baten, über den falschen Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne hinauszusehen. Der Ruf des Psalmisten: „Laß dir wohl gefallen die Worte meines Mundes und das Singen meines Herzens vor dir, Herr, mein Hort und mein Erlöser“ (esg. Bibel) hat bei gottesfürchtigen Leuten immer wieder allgemeinen Widerhall gefunden. So viel ernstes Nachdenken ist der Verbesserung unseres Lebens oder unserer Denkgewohnheiten gewidmet worden, daß die Wörterbuchverfasser dem Wort „Sinnen“ jetzt die Bedeutung des Denkens oder Betrachtens beilegen, das die Förderung der persönlichen Heiligkeit oder das Wachstum der Liebe zu Gott zum Ziele hat.

Leider haben die Menschen jedoch das brauchbare Ergebnis eines großen Teils dieses ernstlichen Sinnes mit einem Glauben ohne Werke oder einem nutzlosen Sehnen verwechselt. Da das Menschenschlecht das Verständnis des göttlichen Wesens erlangte, suchte es Trost und Entzerrung von seinem eigenen Sinn von einer bösen Schöpfung, indem es oft tiefer in Unwissenheit und Sünde versank. Die Zeitalter waren stets gekennzeichnet entweder durch ein tiefes Sehnen nach der Gegenwart Gottes oder durch das Unterlassen, Seine Erreichbarkeit zu verstehen und Gebrauch davon zu machen.

Jedermann wird gerne zugeben, daß die Berichtigung der falschen Vorstellungen des Durchschnittpersonen von Leben und von dessen Entwicklungsstufen ein dringendes Bedürfnis vorliegt. Wer ist nicht angesichts von Falschheit, Eigenart, Häßlichkeit, Selbstüberhebung, Hinterlist, Argwohn und Haß in der Verkleidung entweder des eigenen oder eines anderen Gedankens schon versucht worden, in seinen Schritten zu straucheln und sich über die scheinbare Unerschlichkeit der Gottheit und das sie begleitende Trennungsgefühl zu erheben? Wer hat nicht schon mit Hieb ausgerufen: „Ach daß ich wüßte, wie ich ihn finden und zu seinem Stuhl kommen möchte!“

Der große Beispielgeber Jesus von Nazareth fühlte sofort dieses ungelöste Sehnen seiner Zeitgenossen. Mit erbarmendem Mitgefühl, ruhig in der Erkenntnis seiner Untrennbarkeit von den allumfassenden Armen der Liebe, streckte er die Hände aus zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid; ich will euch erlösen. Nehmet auf euch mein Joch. Denn mein Joch ist sanft, und meine Last ist leicht! Aber seine erhabene Einladung blieb von vielen unbeachtet, während andere sie auf die menschliche Persönlichkeit Jesu beschränkten. Sogar jene wenigen Getreuen, die übrigblieben, sahen Werk fortzuführen, verhielten sich, ihre volle Bedeutung und Anwendbarkeit für alle Zeiten zu erfassen. Diejenigen, die mit dem Namen des Christentums prangen, ließen das Lehren der Meisters von Wirklichkeit über-

wuchern. Menschliche Anbetungsformen, bar aller Geistlichkeit, verdrängten die echte Einfachheit der Bergpredigt. Die Annäherung des Frunks und der Gewalt herrschte und lenkte die heilende, errösende Sendung des ursprünglichen Christentums von ihrem Endziel ab.

Es blieb Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, vorbehalten, die Nahrung für wirksames Nachsinnen zu liefern, dessen Wirkung ist, allen, die bereit sind, sie zu empfangen, die heilende, erlösende Kraft des Christus, der Wahrheit, zu verleihen. In ihrem Buch „Wissenschaft aus Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“, dem einzigen anerkannten Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, hat sie gezeigt, wie alle Bereitwilligen ihre Anliegen auf den Herrn werfen und ungetrübte von falschen Lehren und Glaubenssätzen, die die Menschen zu hilflosen Opfern des Zufalls machen wollen, auf dem Wege zur Gesundheit, zum Glück und zu einem sündlosen Leben fortzuschreiten können.

Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch bietet denen, die sich einig machen wollen, einen Ausgangspunkt, um sich von den Unwahrheiten, wie Leiden, Krankheit, Sünde, Entmutigung und Mangel freizumachen. In diesem Buche lernt der Schüler, wie er zu Werke gehen muß, um die Falschheiten des menschlichen Denkens von der vom göttlichen Denken eingetragenen ewigen Wahrheit zu trennen. Wenn er das wahre Wesen Gottes, des Guten, als das vollkommene, liebende, ewige, alltätige und allgegenwärtige Leben erkennt, lernt er weiter verstehen, daß der wirkliche Mensch geistig, vollkommen und von Gott untrennbar ist, und daß der Mensch, wie Mrs. Eddy in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 475) schreibt, „eine eigene Eigenschaft hat“, die nicht der Gottheit entlehnt ist.

Hier haben wir eine beweisbare Offenbarung, die die früher gehegte Bedeutung von Nachsinnen vollständig ändert. Anstatt sich unter dem Wort eine Reihe selbstverdamnender Gedanken vorzustellen, denen die unbestimmte Hoffnung auf eine künftige Erlösung zu einem ungewissen, ferngerückten Ziel folgt, lernt der Schüler verstehen, daß sein Nachsinnen einen Plan unmittelbaren Handelns umfaßt.

Durch richtiges Folgern versteht er, warum er bisher irrtümlicherweise die Befürchtungen menschlichen Glaubens als seine eigenen geholt hat. Er versteht, daß es sein Vorrecht ist, in Übereinstimmung mit der Schriftstelle: „Wir sind nun Gottes Kinder“ krank und sündhafte Heimsuchungen durch die ruhigen, vertrauensvollen, geistigen Tatsachen des Lebens zu ersetzen. Zuversicht, Gleichmut, Mut, Klugheit können in seinem täglichen Leben stündlich offenbar werden. Mit Aufmerksamkeit kann er bestrebt sein, jede verfließende Stunde seine Rechnung ausgleichen zu lassen. Er sieht um sich herum das Beispiel von Tausenden ernster Trachter nach der Wahrheit, die durch hingebungsvolles

## Meditation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH the centuries of time the material world has ever been seeking succor from itself. In the Scriptures are voiced the earnest prayers of the prophets, asking for upliftment and the ability to see beyond the false evidences of the physical senses. The cry of the Psalmist, in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer, has been echoed and re-echoed by religious peoples universally. So much earnest thought on the correction of one's life or habits of thinking has been expended, that the word "meditation" is now accepted by lexicographers as referring to thought or contemplation which has as its aim the promotion of personal holiness or increase of one's love of God.

Unfortunately for mankind, however, the practical result of much of this serious meditation has been dissipated in faith without works, or fruitless yearning. Suffering from lack of understanding of the divine nature, the human race has sought solace and escape from its own sense of an evil creation, often by delving more deeply into ignorance and sin. The ages have been marked either by a deep yearning for the presence of God or by neglect to comprehend upon whom His availability.

Anyone will readily admit that there is urgent need for correcting the average mortal's misconceptions of life and its phases. With falsity, selfishness, greed, egotism, deceit, suspicion, and hatred confronting one in the guise of either one's own or another's thought, who has not been tempted to falter in his footsteps, and to be appalled at the seeming remoteness of Deity and the accompanying sense of separation? Who has not cried out like Job, "Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat?"

Jesus of Nazareth, the great Exemplar, was quick to sense this unvoiced anguish of those of his own generation. With compassionate sympathy, serene in the knowledge of his inseparability from the all-embracing arms of Love, he stretched forth his hands and implored: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you . . . for my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." But the sublime invitation went unheeded by many; while others limited it to Jesus' human personality. Even those faithful few who remained to carry on his work failed to grasp its full import and availability to all ages. Those who carried on in the name of Christianity allowed the teachings of the Master to become dissipated in materiality. Human forms of worship, devoid of spirituality, displaced the genuine simplicity of the Sermon on the Mount. The arrogance of pomp and power held away and diverted the healing, saving mission of primitive Christianity from its objective.

It remained for Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to furnish the food for effectual meditation, whose effect is to bestow on all who are willing to receive it the healing, redemptive power of Christ, Truth. In her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the only authorized textbook of Christian Science, she has shown how all who will, may cast their burdens on the Lord and advance along the road to health, happiness, and a life devoid of sin, unhampered by false doctrines and dogmas that would make men the helpless victims of circumstance.

The Christian Science textbook furnishes the starting point for those who would devote themselves to regular and systematic meditation for the purpose of ridding themselves of the false beliefs of suffering, sickness, sin, discouragement, and lack. In this book the student will learn how to set about separating the falsities of human thought from the eternal wisdom inspired by divine Mind. Becoming apprised of the true nature of God, good, as perfect, loving, eternal, omniscient and omnipresent Mind, he further learns that the real man is spiritually perfect and is inseparable from God, and that man, as Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 475), "has not a single quality undervied from Deity."

Here is a provable revelation that entirely changes the previously entertained aspect of meditation. Instead of constituting a series of self-condemnatory thoughts, followed by the vague hope of a salvation to come at some uncertain, far-off, distant time, the student learns that his meditations comprise a plan of immediate action.

By right reasoning he understands why he has been hitherto falsely entertaining the fears of human belief as his own. He understands that it is his privilege, in accordance with the Scripture, "Now are we the sons of God," to "replace sickly and sinful obsessions with the calm, confident, health, joy, confidence, equanimity, courage, and sagacity may become manifested hourly in his daily life. He can with sincerity strive to make every passing hour square his account. He sees about him the example of thousands of earnest seekers after Truth who, through concentrated study of the Christian Science textbook and systematic meditation on its truths, have touched the hem of Christ's robe and been healed. Progress may seem slow at times, but the old sense of hopelessness is gone, because the race is now set before him. No longer dwarfed by evil suggestions of self-condemnation, sickness, and sin, he finds himself coming into his divine heritage as God's son, possessing what Paul terms "the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

## Sunset Over Lake Victoria Nyanza

From the hilltop a wondrous scene began to unfold. Gradually the heavens assumed a delicate pink, as the sun sank slowly behind the horizon, and the forest-clad mountains on the opposite side of the valley shone with vivid reds and purples as though titanic flames were being cast upon them.

Down in the valley, nearly two thousand feet below, night began to fall and wisps of feathery cloud to rise from marshy cane fields nestling at the foot of giant cliffs. Far away could be seen the waters of the vast lake, as the rays of the setting sun burned them tawny until they shone like the very sun itself.

From the chasm rose the smoke of a thousand fires, on which the evening meals of the dwellers of the valley were being prepared. Soon the whole sky was a blaze of color, marvellous.

Huge, fleecy, cumulous clouds turned scarlet, crimson, purple, magenta, each one outlined with molten gold, as the sun illuminated it. Between the clouds such blue and azure, violets and lilacs, that one gazed spellbound at the glory. Then slowly the beautiful wonder began to fade. The pinks turned to violet, the violet to delicate mauves and grays, and the aurea took on deep sapphire and ultramarine hues.

A reit-buck silhouetted itself against the sky line, gently grazing the tender grass. A hare scurried past on the way to its nocturnal feed. In the distance a hyena called to its mate. The evening star appeared. Then, one after another, other stars peeped out of space, twinkling merrily as if to signify their joy in helping to adorn the firmament with astral splendor. The short tropic twilight was over. It was night.

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, criticisms and illustrations for publication should be addressed to:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, EDITORIAL BOARD

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Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to countries as follows: One year, \$10.00. Three months, \$3.25. Six months, \$4.50. One month, 75c. Single copies, 5c.

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LONG WHILE LEARNING  
Detroit News: The world was a  
long while learning the way to play  
the game together, but the great  
mass of humanity had little prop-  
erty, little leisure and hardly any  
liberty until the method of co-opera-  
tion was adopted. There is a lot of  
injustice and wrong left in the world  
still, but that exists merely where  
the ideals of the system have not  
been observed.

Barrington Gazette: The greatest  
diversification noted on great  
farms is in the makes of auto-  
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INDUSTRY AND PEACE  
Glasgow Herald: There is a wide-  
spread belief among economists that  
we are witnessing at present the be-  
ginning of a transition stage in  
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sition to a fresh equilibrium in in-  
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Indianapolis News: An optimist  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Mr. McAdoo's Leadership

THOUGH declaring his purpose of relinquishing any contest for the Democratic presidential nomination next year, Mr. McAdoo does not in any sense surrender his position as a forceful and stimulating leader of the progressive Democrats of the Nation. It may indeed prove to be the case that by the surrender of any merely personal ambitions he has enormously enhanced his personal influence. It will be fortunate indeed for the Democratic Party, and for the Nation, should this prove to be the case. For precisely as during the clamorous days at Madison Square Garden three years ago the forces led by Mr. McAdoo presented a solid front against the aggressiveness of an undesirable element in the Democratic Party, so now the dry Democrats, the members of the party which look askance upon the leadership which arises in great cities like New York, Boston, and Chicago, will rally about the same leader even though he seeks none of the spoils of victory.

During the last few months Mr. McAdoo's voice has been frequently raised in the defense of all that is best in democracy, and in assault upon those who would arrogate to themselves the right to nullify the laws of the Nation in order to gratify a mere personal appetite. No man in his party has figured so largely or spoken so eloquently in the defense of the Constitution and in denunciation of those who would coolly set it aside as repugnant to their individual habits and tastes. By his continued activities in this direction he will render a service to the nation. Should he be able, as seems entirely possible, to avert the selection by the Democratic Party of a presidential candidate whose record is indelibly stained with the red badge of liquor, he will render to his party an incalculable service. For no one who will look beneath the clamor of an interested and excitable few and discern the motive forces of the American people as a whole will question the statement that the nomination by any party of a candidate identified by speech and action with the wet element would bring to it political disaster at the polls.

### Direct Primary Under Fire

AGAIN the direct primary law is under fire, this time in Massachusetts and in Maine, where attempts are being made to have this gear in the election machinery changed. Objections have cropped up here and there ever since the enactment in Wisconsin in 1903, as a protest against the old convention system, of the first state-wide direct primary law. Utah, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Connecticut have never accepted the plan and in twenty-seven of the forty-four states that have done so there have been attacks from time to time upon it. There have been changes in the law as first adopted in many states, but New York and Idaho have returned to the convention system.

In announcing the public hearing on the question in Massachusetts the joint legislative committee reviewed the history of the direct primary and claimed that the weaknesses in the system had resulted in a change in the public attitude toward it.

One of the objections pointed out is that the majority of voters are not interested and will not go to the polls, a state of affairs which leaves the nomination to small minorities. At the first hearing in Boston there was such a crowd present that a larger room had to be obtained, a fact which was pointed to as an indication that there were many interested in a change in the law if not the elections themselves. Another striking commentary on the statement that the voters do not go to the polls is contributed by a recent statement by Simon Michelet, a political statistician, who says that in forty states the primary total vote seems to have grown from 8,456,000 in 1920 to 13,829,215 in 1926. In Maine, where an active campaign has been waged this summer, the question will be decided by a special referendum.

Of course the "scandals" that some lay to the primary system may be simply another example of the abuse rather than the use of any law. Another charge against the primary law is that under it the voters do not have in their possession as much knowledge as they should have. Whatever the result in either Massachusetts or Maine, the voters generally will surely have much more information on the general subject than they have ever had before.

### A Notable Centenary

FOR a railroad to round out a century of efficient public service is a notable achievement. To complete this period of operation without change in its corporate name and franchise is a record unparalleled in the history of American transportation.

It is because of these facts that a keen public interest has been aroused in the "Fair of the Iron Horse," as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has named its Centenary Exhibition and Pageant, which is to be presented at Baltimore from September 24 to October 8. With no mercenary motive or hope of any particular material gain, the railroad has been assembling for the past year a series of exhibits dealing with all phases of transportation from the earliest days of America. The results of this research work, in which the Baltimore & Ohio has been aided by the offers of numerous other railways to lend their own ancient models of locomotives and cars, will make possible a unique pageant of railway relics.

Of interest to officers and employees of the railroad presenting the exhibition, it is no less appealing to those of other carriers as well as to the historian and those members of the general public who will find in this an opportunity to compare the present comforts of travel with the difficulties of even a generation past. And in addition to the display of motive power, cars and mobile objects which will parade past the large grandstand which the railroad has erected for its guests, a Hall of Transportation has been constructed in which will be placed innumerable objects of interest to railroad men and the industries which derive a share of their earnings from

selling railway supplies. Old types of block signals, tickets, tariffs, rails—everything which enters its rail transportation seemingly—are to be depicted either by originals or, in a few instances, by replicas of the methods and types which served as forerunners of the standards prevailing today.

With true Maryland hospitality, the Baltimore & Ohio has invited all its friends to its pageant. "Reserved seats are free as long as they last," it announces, and the Fair of the Iron Horse, with its colorful assemblage of modern and obsolete railroad equipment, promises to be a pageant of interest and historical importance.

### International Exchange of Teachers

DURING the course of a recent address delivered at Geneva on the work of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, of which he is deputy director, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann made an earnest plea for an international exchange of teachers as a means of correcting national prejudices. His view is, that as no nation would consent to have a scheme of international education imposed on it, the key to the problem must be found in widening the outlook of the teacher.

Dr. Zimmermann's opposition to a scheme of international education, as such, is based on the belief not only that it is impractical, but also that if the child is to think intelligently of other nations he must first of all have a sound knowledge and respect for the institutions and traditions of his own country. Paradoxical as it may sound, he must start by being consistently nationalist. The danger must, of course, be recognized that national systems of education may be conceived from such a narrow standpoint of patriotism that they may become positive barriers to international understanding. Therefore there is all the more reason for the provision of more intelligent teachers and for the encouragement of an international exchange of teachers.

So far Dr. Zimmermann agrees with those who think that the saner outlook can best be obtained by improved methods of education. But his plan is to place the key to the problem in the hands of the teachers and not to impose a scheme of education on them. He would give the widest possible choice to the teachers in the selection of their textbooks. And when in doubt as to the correct interpretation of history he would invite them to consult the historical department of the Intellectual Co-operation Institute at Paris, where impartial historians have been engaged to give their views on controversial subjects. Withal, however, it must not be forgotten that the seeker after the truth must act as a voluntary agent in his search for enlightenment, for, as Dr. Zimmermann says, men will not drop their prejudices or change their point of view to order.

What is above all necessary is that there should be a change in the moral standpoint of the world, and to this Dr. Zimmermann perhaps does not attach sufficient importance. For the spread of knowledge alone, necessary as this may be for the progress of humanity, is not sufficient to save it from the calamity of war. But Dr. Zimmermann is quite right in saying that the best way to persuade men to respect and love others, which is the real remedy for the present state of the world, is to bring them together. And the most hopeful medium of all for this purpose is the teacher, for if his thought could be freed from national prejudice, the influences that make for peace would be immensely strengthened.

### A Doubtful Inquisition

THE protest of the Argentine Government against the investigation by agents of the Federal Tariff Commission into the cost of production of articles manufactured in that country follows similar protests from several European countries. It seems proper to inquire whether the law providing for such inquiries in foreign lands does not constitute an invasion of the rights of foreign peoples which they are justified in repelling.

From the purely American point of view it may be well enough to advance the proposition that such inquiries are necessary in order to establish a tariff which will, with precision, meet the difference in labor costs in this country and in the country in which the articles are produced. However, if the methods of such inquiries prove to be offensive to the people to whom they are applied, and tend to arouse international antagonisms, the United States, which above all things desires harmony with its neighbors, will no doubt amend them. It may be doubted whether American manufacturers would submit to such an inquisition. Those affected in other lands are disinclined to accept the proposition that only by granting such facilities to officials of the Tariff Commission can they be assured that the tariff will be fairly fixed.

The statement is made that the Administration has withdrawn the investigators against whom Argentina protested. The incident would seem to justify an inquiry by Congress with the possible purpose of withdrawing the law itself.

### New York City's Housing Plan

THE voters of America's greatest city are to have an opportunity in November to register their views regarding what is known as Mayor Walker's plan for eliminating the many antiquated tenements, and ancient houses made over into multi-family dwellings, that have for generations been a disgrace to modern civilization. That conditions in what are popularly called "the slums" are wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable has long since been established, and efforts have at various times been made to correct some of the grosser evils by legislation prescribing certain conditions in the interest of those forced by small incomes to seek shelter in the slum quarters. Something has been accomplished in forcing the construction of new tenements to proceed along lines more regardful of the welfare of their occupants, but there remains a large percentage of dwelling buildings that from the standpoint of even moderate standards are wholly unfit for human habitation.

That existing tenement house laws might have done more to correct manifest abuses if they had been strictly enforced is conceded, but

in view of the urgent necessity that obtained for some ten years for all available housing the law was liberally interpreted, and many condemned buildings are still occupied. Whether with the great reduction in immigration that has resulted from the enactment of the law limiting the number of aliens annually allowed to enter the United States, the situation might be expected gradually to improve, is a problem concerning which opinions conflict. It is claimed by property owners that the supply of dwellings has caught up with demand, but while this may be literally true, the further question remains as to the nature of the accommodations furnished by many existing tenements.

The building "boom," stimulated by the law exempting new dwelling buildings from taxation for a period of years, has unquestionably relieved the strain induced by increasing population. There has also been an extensive migration from the more crowded tenement districts to outlying suburban areas, which will draw still greater numbers when the various city transit projects are completed. Under these conditions the policy of municipal condemnation of land, and the leasing for the construction of tenements, will be strenuously assailed by the real estate interests, which contend that there is now no good reason for their regard as unjustifiable and socialistic legislation. The discussion of fundamentals that will inevitably be forced into the campaign for the adoption of the proposal should at least develop a wider knowledge of the surest method of assuring better housing conditions.

### Hannibal Hamlin

THE unvelving at Bangor a few days ago of a statue to Hannibal Hamlin, the only Vice-President Maine has given to the Nation, recalls a statesman of the old school who rendered high service in the years when slavery was the chief subject of contention between the political parties. How much Lincoln relied upon his sane and mature judgment is indicated by the fact that when the President had finished his Emancipation Proclamation the first man to whom he read it was Vice-President Hamlin; and it is said, apparently with authority, that Lincoln accepted two of the three changes which Hamlin proposed.

That Lincoln and Hamlin held common views regarding slavery there can be no doubt. In an interview published long after the event, Hamlin told of his first interview with Lincoln in Chicago, soon after the election of '60. Lincoln receiving him cordially said he had never met Hamlin before, but had heard him speaking in the United States Senate in '48. "Your subject," said Lincoln, "was not new, but the ideas were sound. You were talking about slavery, and I now take occasion to thank you for so well expressing what were my sentiments at that time." To this Hamlin replied that strange as it might seem he had first seen Lincoln when, passing through the House of Representatives, he was attracted by a speech that was being made, also on slavery. Upon inquiry he learned that the speaker was Representative Lincoln of Illinois. "I heard you through," said Hamlin, "and I very well remember how heartily I indorsed every point you made." It seems there was good reason why Lincoln first read the Emancipation Proclamation to the Vice-President.

The notion, commonly and erroneously held, that Hamlin's failure of renomination as Vice-President was due to Lincoln's indifference, is without foundation. There is good evidence that the President expressed sincere regret when the news reached him that Andrew Johnson was to be his running mate in the momentous campaign of '64. The Republican leaders, it appears, solely for political expediency, chose a man from the South, believing that thereby the chances for victory would be greatly enhanced. While the ticket was triumphant, in the light of subsequent events there is reason for the conviction that many of the unhappy circumstances which characterized Johnson's administration would have been wholly avoided had the serious man from Maine succeeded Lincoln in the critical years following the close of the war between states.

Hannibal Hamlin ably served in the House and Senate of the United States, as Governor of his State, and as Vice-President, a service characterized by sound judgment, courage and a lofty purpose. He was a stalwart for the right.

### Random Ramblings

Swiss cheese makers in Minnesota demanded and got tariff protection against the Swiss cheese makers of Switzerland, and now the Spanish onion growers of Texas are demanding 50 per cent increase on the duty on Spanish onions from Spain. First thing we know the India rubber men will be getting uneasy.

A committee has started a campaign to protect the Irish from ridicule on the stage and the screen. Why not include the English, Scots, Jews, Swedes, Italians, Frenchmen, etc., thereby putting an end once and for all on the so-called jokes that are nothing more or less than ridicule.

If everybody has to get along with 2 1/2 bushels of potatoes per capita this season, as a report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says, we may have to eat more of them as chips.

How much happier are the circumstances under which the American Legionnaires at their Paris convention may now sing: "We won't come back until it's over here."

Denver, Colo., has a new traffic rule by which women motorists are given the right of way, which is quite all right if you can tell for sure that it is a woman driver.

The young man who a few years ago was admonished to "keep his feet on the ground" now is likely to decide that he may be more successful if he "goes up in the air."

It requires a visit to 56,000 clover blossoms for a honeybee to make a pound of honey. "So doth the busy bee improve each shining hour."

If Smith'll do what McAdoo'll do, Democratic advisers think the Republican rooster won't cock-a-doodle-do.

To the forehanded man there are no two ways to success.

The weight of a fish is never revealed by its scales.

## In the Midst of Peace—What?

By JOHN FIRMAN COAR

Dr. Coar was born in Berlin of American parents, and is a graduate of the Kaiser Wilhelm Gymnasium, Cologne. For more than thirty years he has been an instructor and professor of the German language and Germanic languages and literature at Harvard, Adelphi College, Brooklyn, University of Rochester, and the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Can.

FOR six weeks recently it was my privilege to criss-cross Germany, from the northwest to the southeast, and from the northeast to the southwest, conferring at strategic centers with able representatives of her industry, finance, commerce, and agriculture, as well as with her intellectual leaders. Occasionally intimate contact was also possible with spokesmen of labor and leaders of political parties.

The general impression gained from this association with representative Germans, in so far as it pertained to the economic pressure imposed on Germany, may be summarized by saying that, in my opinion, given an indefinite continuance of the reparations payments as required by the Dawes plan, especially the insistence on the increase of payments in 1928 from 1,750,000,000 to 2,500,000,000 marks, Germany is headed for an economic debacle.

As I see it, one of the worst signs observable today is the fatuous reliance which Germans, and so far as that goes, all Europeans, place on America's ability and America's willingness (or what amounts to the same thing economically, America's purely selfish necessity) to pull Europe out of the slough of economic despair. It has seemed to me that this tendency to rely on outside help rather than on energetically sane self-help is the chief factor in the retardation of Europe's recovery of economic normality, and that, granting our willingness to help, no effective assistance is really possible as long as Europeans coddle this hope. The kindest service we can now render them is to make them realize its fatuity.

As matters stand I feel the European state of thought (for it is European and not merely German; in fact it is more pronounced in France than in Germany and, though less vocal in England than in Germany, perhaps more potent there than elsewhere) to be a distinct and almost insurmountable barrier in the way of effective co-operation with America. At the same time I am bound to confess quite as frankly that the American attitude must seem as unreasonable to Europeans as theirs seems to us, and that it, too, is a formidable barrier to the achievement of better world conditions even from an economic standpoint.

Just as Europe judges us by standards that an American as an American is bound to reject, so we Americans judge Europeans by standards that they regard as impossible. Perhaps it will be well to enumerate definitely the kind of criticism that an American who deems himself fair in his thinking and is duly observant, is bound to make of Germany as he sees it today, at any rate in its economic aspects. I think we shall say:

First, that the Germans are extraordinarily wasteful of human energy. Wherever an American goes with open eyes he sees at least three persons employed where, to his way of thinking or operating, one person would suffice. In a country so desperately in need of increased production, that is a state of affairs which staggers the American observer.

Secondly, Germans are equally wasteful of time. With characteristic thoroughness, every operation is treated with exactly the same minute attention as though all were of precisely the same importance. There is a prescribed formula for pretty nearly everything, and unless that formula is followed it is impossible (if one is to believe what Germans appear to believe) to do the thing right.

Thirdly, there is an astonishing waste of space and material in all economic processes, from an industrial down to a domestic establishment. Moreover, over and beyond that, Germans employ fully 30 per cent more material in the construction and the equipment of domestic or industrial establishments than is customary in America or seems economically justified to an intelligent American. All this adds to the cost of maintenance (reckoning that cost in labor hours) and withdraws from the field of economic production much energy that cannot be spared in these days when the world must make good enormous losses or suffer accordingly.

Fourthly, Germany is borrowing from Peter to pay Paul in pursuing the Social-Democratic policy of unemployment doles. These run as high as 60 per cent of a workman's wage prior to unemployment, and constitute a heavy tax directly on industry, but indirectly on the whole people. What Germany needs is a revival of its one-time economic enterprise and ingenuity. As matters stand, enterprise and ingenuity are at a standstill. The employer passes the responsibility on to the consumer, and the worker passes it on to the Government.

One cannot blame the workers for resisting the proposal for a nine-hour day, and one cannot blame the employer for inveighing against the workers. But one can blame both for failing to perceive that the economic well-

being of a whole people is not dependent on longer hours or on government beneficence, but on more production in less time and on more freedom of industrial enterprise from government interference.

And lastly, Germans seem unable to recognize the passage of the days of inflation. Prices are as high as in the United States, and mark for mark I can buy but very few things cheaper here than I can in America. Germans continue to live on the scale of the crashing mark, when the worth of money lay in the spending of it and he who could spend most rapidly got the greatest value.

The standard of living is comparatively high, yet the standard of production has scarcely advanced at all. One cannot, especially if one be an American, blame the Germans for demanding a higher standard of living, but one may well criticize them for indulging in it without insisting on a correspondingly higher standard of production.

Of the foregoing critical observations most fair-thinking Germans, and certainly those with whom I have come in contact, will assent to the last two, except that in respect to the fourth none recognize the possibility of increasing production without increasing labor hours. This exception is explained by the fact that hardly a German will regard the first three points as really pertinent. The bare facts stated in these points will be conceded by many, but the criticism they imply will be rejected, often with heat, nearly always with a pitying smile for the benighted American.

Judged by economic standards, the American is, in my opinion, in the right when he regards German methods as antiquated, German treatment of human energy as wasteful, and German respect for space and material as irrational. But judging by other standards, standards that are sacred to Germans, one must confess that the American is wrong. Germans apply to economics something more than the fundamental of utility, something beyond material gainfulness. They apply what may be called cultured standards, and it is perhaps well that they should continue to do so. This is instinctive with them, the result of centuries of training and self-discipline.

There is, in their estimation of human values, something that ought not to be sacrificed to meet the sordid needs of the passing day, something that must be cherished even at the expense of economic efficiency; and this something is "leisure." Germans cannot identify "leisure" as equivalent to cessation from toil or as coming as the reward of toil. They do not understand the American attitude which appears to set leisure over against toil and which revels in the interchange of both.

The German faith is in "leisurely toil," in a process of activity which still leaves the inner selfhood uncramped by things material. I doubt that we Americans sense any such connection as this between our daily labor and our vital self. If, therefore, it be true that we are living in an age of extraordinary economic transformation and hence an age that does not permit mankind to stand on the order of its going, then it is well that there should be preserved somewhere that instinct for leisurely toil which permits us to be human beings at all times. For it is not well that our eyes should see only change and fail to perceive that which is enduring.

Consequently, also, there is that in the German sense of thoroughness which the world can ill afford to sacrifice on the altar of immediate economic necessity. We Americans begin to feel that we are losing something very precious in our haste to achieve, as well as in our treatment of space and material.

And so I come to the question that has impressed itself upon me with every passing day, with every new observation, and with every friendly contact in Germany, and it is this: Must these things pass away in response to the bitter material necessity of a situation over which we may write the word "Peace," but the essence of which is mutual misunderstanding, mutual rivalry, and mutual hostility? For pass away they must if Germany is to live up to the task imposed upon it, a task under which apparently it alone is to carry the burden of the economic reconstruction of Europe.

Jointly with other European peoples it can carry its share of that task, perhaps more than its share, and yet preserve for the world those finer economic values which we are rapidly losing. Alone, its best efforts even to the fulfillment of the last demand imposed by the victors in the war will avail the world nothing, but will be frittered away and lost as the efforts of the last nine years have been wasted. But the uselessness of this waste will be tragically revenged by the destruction of just those qualities which are the German people's. I wonder what the answer will be. I wonder whether my own American people will not some day realize that each people has its own individuality and that this individuality it cannot lose without depriving humanity of a thing beyond price.

## Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE delegates who sat in the Salle de la Reformation for the first International Press Conference constituted a representative Who's Who of world journalism. There were present in conference sixty-three official delegates, twenty assessors, and thirty-five experts, representing thirty-eight nations, members and non-members of the League. Not only were many countries and all continents represented, but all branches of the profession itself were present in force, including proprietors of individual papers, news agency representatives, governmental press bureau officials, and mere journalists.

As for the American delegates, their youthful vigor, enthusiasm and energy proved refreshing in several protracted sessions. Karl Bickell and Kent Cooper, managers respectively of the United Press and the Associated Press, co-operated heartily on all points, which fact both delighted to call to the conference's attention. Georg Bernhard of the Vossische Zeitung spoke as chairman of the League Preparatory Committee and his forceful views seldom failed to draw the support of the delegates. André Meynott, director of Havas Agency, and Sir Roderick Jones, chairman of Reuters, were in prominent collaboration on several issues. M. Antonoff, editor of the Soviet organ Isvestia, was a diligent observer at all of the sessions.

The fête of the Vignerons at Vevey was a brilliant success, and Gustave Doret, the composer who wrote the music for the performance, Ernest Bieler, the artist who designed the scenic effects, and Pierre Gerard, the poet who wrote the libretto, may be warmly congratulated on producing a most artistic performance.

Imagine a great courtyard with a background of medieval walls and towers with a mighty portcullis in the center through which, as from another world, came groups of seigneurs and their retainers and peasants with their flocks and herds in the picturesque costumes of their times. While lords and mousquetaires strutted about the courtyard, the peasants gave a mimic representation of work in the fields, now plowing, now sowing, now reaping, now threshing, and rarely has the art of the ballet been better used to express the joy of village fête and harvest home. As in the Greek play, the chorus accompanied the drama with harmonious comment fitted to the occasion, as the scenic display of the seasons was unfolded. The peasants' costumes had been most carefully studied and the arrangements of the dancing groups offered a feast of color.

The city of Berne is always beautiful, especially when in fête, as it was on the Swiss national holiday. Then the

streets were gay with flags and streamers throughout the day, and in the evening all the windows were illuminated, while little lamps of many colors outlined the roofs of the principal buildings. Bonfires blazed on the hills and the tower of the cathedral stood out like a beautifully carved network of ivory against the background of the sky. In the afternoon the patriotic celebration which takes place in every town and village in Switzerland on that day was held in the square of the cathedral. The city band played, and orations in German and French were delivered, the crowd joining in singing the national hymn.

There is a small Swiss village of which even Swiss people seem to know little or nothing; yet it has a unique custom. For in every chalet in the village is a Bible which must never be taken away, and any person occupying a house in the village has to pledge himself in writing to take care of the book and leave it in good condition. A large and especially handsome Bible is kept in the custody of the family of the oldest inhabitant. Once a year during the summer this is brought to a certain rock and a pastor reads from it and conducts a service which is attended by all the inhabitants of the valley. The name of this village is Selden, and it is situated in the valley of Gastern, behind the Blumalp. The large Bible is called the Gastern Bible and the custody of it is considered a great honor. In winter there are very few people living in this village for it is so isolated. But in summer it has a fair population and visitors come to the hotel near by.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor's Editorial Board must remain sole judges of their suitability, and this board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "School—Protect the Children"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your reference to "School Ahead—Go Slow" in the editorial notes of a recent issue of the Monitor, reminds me of a sign I have seen somewhere in my motoring experience.

It read, "School—Protect the Children," and instead of merely cautioning the driver, it seemed to contain also an appeal to his sense of kindness and co-operation.

To me it was the most happily worded sign of its kind that had come to my notice and for this reason I pass it along.

Stratford, Conn.

EMILY WOOSTER MOHR.